







# CHRONICLES

## of Count Antonio.

By ANTHONY HOPE, Author of "A Prisoner of Zenda," Etc.

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### CHAPTER VIII.—Concluded.

#### Manner of Count Antonio's Return.

Then the Lady Lucia, having reached the foot of the steps, stood still there, her eyes on the duke. Very fair was she, and sad, and she seemed rather like some beautiful unsubstantial vision than a living maiden; and though she strove to form words with her lips, yet no words came. Therefore, it was by muteness that she besought pity for her and pardon for her lover. But the duke, leaning yet further toward her, had fallen but that the physician, kneeling, passed his arm round his body and held him up, and he said in low, harsh tones, "I am the man that is amazed and full of awe, and I moved with a gladness so great that he cannot believe it:

"Who is it? Who is it?"

And the Lady Lucia still could not answer him. And he, craning toward her, spoke to her in entreaty:

"Margherita! Margherita!"

Then indeed, all marvelled, for the name that the duke spoke was the name by which the princess, who had been his wife and was dead, had been called; and they perceived that his highness, overcome by his sickness, had lost discernment and consciousness. Lucia, however, herself, but the spirit of her dead lover, came to him from heaven, to which delusion her white robes and her deathlike pallor might well incline him. And now the wonder and fear left his face, and there came in place of them a great joy and rapture, so that his sunken eyes glowed, his pale features flushed, and he beckoned with his hand, murmuring: "I am ready, I am ready, Margherita!" And while this passed all who were too distant to hear the duke's words wondered that the signal came not, but supposed that the Lady Lucia had interceded for Count Antonio, and that his heart had not been availing her prayer, some hoped that he would grant it. And Antonio stood on the scaffold between the Lord Lorenzo and the executioner, and his eyes were set on Lucia.

Then the duke spoke again to Lucia:

"Lucia, Lucia, my Lucia. Now pale your face is, my sweet. Come to me, I cannot come to you, for I am very sick."

And he held out his hand toward her again.

But she was now very bewilarded, for she could not understand the words which his highness said to her, and she looked round, seeking some one who could tell her what they meant, but none moved from his place or came near to her; and at last she found voice enough to say in soft tones: "Antonio, my lord, the Count Antonio."

"Ay, I know that you loved him," said the duke. "But since then he has done great crimes and he must die. Yet speak not of him now, but come here to me, Lucia."

"Lucia, Lucia," he said, and his face grew doubtful. "Nay, but you are my Margherita," he said.

"No, my lord," she answered, as with a smile. "I am Lucia, Lucia. I have waited till she stood but one step below when his couch was placed, and then she fell on her knees on the highest step and clasped her hands, crying: "Have mercy, my lord, have mercy! Think, my dear lord, how I love him. If he dies I must die also. My lord, I have a secret. You have known love. You loved our sweet Lucia. Margherita: was not her name now on your lips? So I love Antonio; so he loves me. Ay, my lord, Christ Jesus teaches pity." And she buried her face in her hands and wept.

Then the duke, his physician, and now the master of the household also supporting him, stretched himself over the edge of his couch, and, putting out his hand with feverish strength, plucked the Lady Lucia's hands away from her face and gazed at it. And when he had gazed a moment, he gave a cry, and then, clasped and flung his arms up above his head and fell back into the arms of his physician, who laid him down on his couch, where he lay motionless, his eyes shut, and his chin resting on his breast. And all looked at the physician, and he was answered: "Nay, he must be sick to death."

"Why carries the signal?" asked Antonio.

"It must be that the Lady Lucia beseeches him for your life, my lord," answered Lorenzo. "Indeed, I wish the duke would let me to hear his prayer."

"He will not let me for you," said Antonio.

But presently the report of what had passed spread from those round the duke to the pikemen, and they, loving a marvel as most men do, must needs tell it to the people, and a murmur of wonder arose, and the people reached the gates at the scaffold, who saw and told Lorenzo in the hearing of Antonio of the strange delusion that had come upon the duke.

"He must be sick to death," said Lorenzo.

"I pray," said Count Antonio. "For thou art a stern man, yet he is an able and just prince, and this fancy of his very painful."

"Do you spare pity for him?" asked Lorenzo.

"Shall I not go on my journey, my lord?" asked the Duke.

"You shall not go," said the Little Duke.

Then Antonio turned to the lords who stood round and said:

"Behold, my lords, his highness pardons me."

But the lords doubted. And they said to Antonio:

"Nay, but he does not know what he does in the world."

"He understands as well, I think," said Antonio, "as his father understood when he sent me to death. Indeed, my lords, it is not children only who know not what they do."

And at this speech Tommasino smiled and Beni laughed gruffly.

The lords, the Little Duke, and the pikemen, who had been with Antonio, all returned with the Little Duke to the palace and sent word hastily to the archbishops that he should join them there.

Now that my father is dead, Antonio, you must not go on your journey, but you must stay with me. For, if I am sick, I must learn to use my sword without delay, and no man but you shall teach me."

(The End.)

fore the people; and having done this he turned to Antonio and said:

"My Lord Antonio, most anxiously have I grieved, and of his council considered this matter; for it has seemed to all my own heart that the most reluctant voice and now I also am brought to the same mind—that whereas the virtuous purposes of princes are meet to be remembered and made perpetual by faithful fulfillment after their death, yet the errors of which they, being mortal and guilty, may not easily be remedied or effaced to endure which they have passed away. And though we are not blind to your offenses, yet we judge that in the beginning the fault was not yours. Therefore his highness deserves your pardon for all offenses against his civil status and power. And I myself, with all authority higher than mine, might, this day, have caused that this day has witnessed the finger of God himself, do not fight against me, but will pray you, as soon as you may fit yourself thereto by prayer and meditation, to come in an humble mind and seek again the blessings of the church. For when you did right, and in what you outstepped right, God himself must one day judge, and I will seek to judge of it no more."

"My lord," said Antonio, "I have done much wrong. Yet I will own no wrong in the matter of the abbot nor in that of the monk."

But the lord archbishop smiled at Antonio, and Antonio bent and kissed the ring that was on his finger, and the old man laid his hand for a moment on Antonio's head, saying: "It may be that God works sometimes in ways that we may not see."

Then the master of the council Antonio was restored to his place and came again to Forniola. Having been relieved of the sentence of excommunication that had been laid upon him, he was wedded in the cathedral to the Lady Lucia so soon as the days of mourning for the duke had ended. And a great crowd of people came to the wedding, for every maid and every man saw in the triumph of Antonio's love a sign of the favor of heaven to those who love with a pure and abiding passion. So they made great rejoicings and were merry, and Beni did not let day go by without plighting his troth to a comely damsel, saying with a twinkle in his eye, that the Count Antonio would have need of his sons, whose services he had promised to him as they rode together across the plain on the morning when he had been made an abbot, that he might die. Nor would Beni give any other reason whatsoever for the marriage. Nevertheless, it is likely that there were others. But whether Beni fulfilled his promise I know not, for, as I have said, so little is known concerning him that it is true that he did not survive. And it has been an impossible task to discover whether any of his descendants yet live in Forniola. If it chance that they do, I trust that they fight as well and serve as loyally and pray better than he. But, Master Beni left those that bear his name and great-grandson of him at this very time huntman to the monastery of St. Prisian, where I have seen and talked with him many times.

The task which I laid upon myself thus finds its end. For there is no need for me to go to the master of the council Antonio or Monte Velluto," now the spokesman of a few months, who was chosen by all the lords to be ruler and protector of the state during the infancy of the duke, in which high office he did many notable deeds, both of war and peace, and raised the duchy to a high position. And neighboring princes also sought his aid and his counsel, and he was greatly honored of all men. Thus if there was a man among his countrymen that he had not given way before them and the apprentices broke their bounds and surged like a wave of water up to the foot of the scaffold. For Beni, seeing what was done, and knowing that the duke was dead, had glanced at the pikemen who stood near, and when he saw that they looked not at him, but toward where the master of the household stood, he leaped up and ran like a deer to the scaffold, and he leaped up to the scaffold before any could hinder him and he cried in a mighty loud voice, saying:

"What warrant do you hold my lord a prisoner?"

And the apprentices raised a great cheer, and with one accord pressed upon the pikemen, who were amazed that this boy had given way before them and the apprentices broke their bounds and surged like a wave of water up to the foot of the scaffold.

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## THE ORIOLES COME

AND WILL MEET THE ATLANTAS TOMORROW AFTERNOON.

## THEY ARE THE PENNANT FLYERS

OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE, AND ARE GOING TO BID HIGH FOR THE SAME COLORS AGAIN THIS YEAR.

The Orioles, that pennant-flying team from Baltimore, will face the Atlantas at Athletic park tomorrow.

The Baltimore pulled in the flag last year because it was the quickest, sharpest lot of players in the league, and the work of the members of the team put up was something astonishing to the baseball world.

The team was and is composed of the youngest lot of players in the league. There are very few old heads in the team, but that few is just enough to give a balance to the kids who pulled down the flag.

Brouthers, Robinson and Gleason were about the only old players on the team and it was the steady gait they gave to the young, ambitious members that pushed the team to the front under Hanlon's guidance. The players are all young, ambitious and clever, and it is the opinion of those who have seen them work this year that they will be able to hold their own in the race this season, if not so well, almost as well as last year. The membership of the team is almost the same as it was, and the indications are that they will be much better ball players than they were last year.

Hanlon and his men have been working in Macon, Montgomery and New Orleans for the past two weeks and the work the have put up please all who have seen them. During that time they have gone against some of the big league teams will meet in the race for the pennant in 1895 and every time they have shown a remarkable improvement.

The teams of the league are now growing more as to where the Baltimore will land at the end of the season than where they themselves will end. Among the managers and than Manager Buckenberger, of the St. Louis team, was in Atlanta Manager Buckenberger was freely of the teams he had encouraged some leaving home, and among the teams was the Baltimore.

**The Game Yesterday.**

For the first time since working for pleasure the baseball lovers of Atlanta, the Atlanta team put up a listless, uneven game yesterday.

And, while victory, Tebeau and Childs both smiling, almost audible.

There were over a thousand people out to see the game, and except for the listless work the Atlanta injected three or four times, it was a game worth seeing. Had the mudbowls had company of played up to their best, the defeat might have been less crushing. But more than once more than one member of the team appeared to the spectators to be tired. There was a languid, listless manner about them, and many there were in the grand stand who thought an injury at life or activity would be a good thing.

Wood was in the box for the Atlanta, and his work pleased those who saw it, except when he took on the air of weariness one never likes to see anywhere. However, he manifested his ability to do good work more than one time, stage the game. Wilson did the catching, and it was well done, while his stick work can be ascertained by a glance at the score. The rest of the team was the same Manager Knowles has presented all along until the second game, when he brought in a new and again sought the bonus. Al Marshall taking his place, a place, too, which he filled well enough. It's Charley Horse that is bothering Goodenough, and there is some probability that his case will be given to the hands of Dr. Carnes, the well-known white surgeon, if he is not in shape today.

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**Easter Sales open Monday at 37 Whitehall Street.**

**E. M. BASS & CO.**

**EASTER . . .**

**Dress Goods.**

**At 19c, worth 35c**

Atlantic Cashmeres, fancy Chevrons, Diagonals and Eancy Suitings, in black and colors,

**At 25c, worth 40c**

All wool Habit Cloths, Check Mixtures, Armure Royal and Imperial Suitings, in black and colors,

**At 30c, worth 60c**

All wool Imperial Serges, Tailor Serges, Henriettes, fancy Bairitz Cloth, Tweed Suitings and fancy Silk and Wool Mixtures, in black and colors,

**At 40c, worth 80c**

All wool Crepons, French Crepe Taffetas, all wool Tamise Tweed Suitings, Silk and Wool Checks, all Wool, all Wool Shepherd Plaids and fancy Jacquards, in black, evening shades and fancy spring colors,

**At 50c, worth \$1.25**

48-inch Silk finished Henriettes, **At 98c, worth \$1.50**

All wool Crepons, Silk finished Crepons, fancy Novelty Suitings, fine Silk and Wool Mixtures and fancy Jacquards in all colors and black,

**EASTER SILKS.**

**At 19c, worth 30c**

Striped Kai Kai Silks, printed Chinas and plain Chinas, all colors,

**At 25c, worth 50c**

Crinkled Silks, all colors,

**At 33c, worth 50c**

Shepherd's Checks, **At 49c, worth 75c**

Checked and striped Taffetas,

27-inch printed Indias, black Surah and Silk Grenadines,

**At 75c, worth \$1.50**

Black figured Taffetas, black figured Indias, black figured Pon-gees, black Gros Grain Silks, fancy Taffetas, Dresden Effects, Taffeta Glace, Lyons Silks and Taffeta Brocades, different designs and colors,

**At 89c, worth \$1.60**

A new line of Changeable Taffetas, the prettiest Silks in the market for Shirt Waists,

**At 98c, worth \$2.00**

25-inch black Satin Duchesse, all Silk back and front, extra heavy, a beauty and just the thing for Skirts or Suits, and the most beautiful designs in Brocaded Taffetas in the market.

**Easter Wash Dress Goods.**

**15c Dress Ginghams only 5c.**

**19c Dress Ginghams, spring colors, 10c.**

**25c Zephyr Ginghams only 12 1-2c.**

**15c Percales, new styles, only 10c.**

**15c Percales, short lengths, 7c.**

**15c bookfold Irish Lawns, 9c.**

**25c Figured Dimities, Monday 10c**

**19c Crepe de Vire, new designs, 12 1-2c.**

**19c Shepherds Plaids, in the new Crepe de Vire, now only 12 1-2c.**

**19c black and navy Crepons 10c.**

**25c satin stripe Crepons, 15c.**

**15c Spring Ducks, all shades, 10c.**

**49c French Organdies now 25c.**

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# Society

Stationery, Monograms, Wedding Invitations and Visit Cards engraved at lowest prices. No delay; work done by skilled workmen in our establishment. Send for samples. J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers, 47 Whitehall street.

club..... club  
club..... club

there are all sorts of clubs, but there's only one

"canadian club"

whisky—there are, also, all sorts of whiskies, the best in canadian clubs. It is being imitated—that's natural. All things are imitated—trade on other people's brains as it were—don't be deceived by something "just as good"—examine the label carefully.

bluthenthal "b. & b."  
& bickart.

big whisky house.  
Hello! no. 378. atlanta.

**Potts-Thompson**  
LIQUOR COMPANY,  
WHOLESALEERS!  
9-11-13 DECATUR ST.

Our best and oldest Ryes are Q-Club, Mönogram, Mt. Vernon, Imperial Cabinet, Pennsylvania Rye, Old Centennial, and ten-year-old Bourbons are Old Rippey, Jas. E. Pepper, McBrayer, Old Crow and others. Corn Whisky—"Stone Mountain"—our own brand and make.

'PHONE 48.

**OPIUM** and Whiskey Habits cured at home with  
Dr. Hartman's  
B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.  
Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

Are You Going to Paint?

... USE ...

**FULTON TINTED LEAD.**

Guaranteed to cover 25 per cent  
more surface than any Lead in  
Atlanta.

Get color card.

**F. J. COOLEDGE & BRO.**

**LIME**  
for all purposes, cheap.  
SCIPLE SONS,  
Phone 203. No. 8 Loyd St.

**CRYSTAL LENSES**  
TRADE MARK.  
Quality First and Always.  
KELLAM & MOORE, SCIENTIFIC  
OPTICIANS.  
The oldest lens-grinders in the state.  
Retail salesroom, 40 Marietta street.

**Coal for Waterworks**

Sealed proposals will be received until 11 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, April 3, 1895, for the delivery of 2,500 tons of coal at the Chattahoochee station, and 2,500 tons of coal at the reservoir station, known respectively as Stations No. 1 and No. 2. Bidders must specify the name of the coal, size and quality. Payments will be made by the 15th of each month following delivery. Certificates of the engineer in charge of each pumping station will be accepted as evidence of the coal having been received.

A bond will be required for faithful performance of contract. Right reserved to reject any or all bids. Bids should be addressed "Board of Water Commissioners, Waterworks Office, Atlanta, Ga." GEORGE W. TERRY, JR., Secretary, March 25, 1895.

## AGAINST THE BRONZE

Legal Measures Are Now on Foot in New York.

A HYPNOTIC VOICE HOWLS AT HIM  
It is Projected Through Several Miles of Space—More Tall Buildings for the Metropolis.

New York, March 23.—(Special)—At the instance of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Senator Mullin has introduced a bill at Albany which is intended to put a stop to the importation of the famous "howler" into the stage and improper representations of it in print. Undoubtedly the women who originated this measure are actuated by most worthy motives. It is to be admitted also that some of the spectacles which, under the misnomer of "living pictures," have recently been tolerated in New York have afforded a pretext for drastic action.

This measure makes it a crime punishable by imprisonment and fine for a woman "to expose her form or limbs in tights" or for any theatrical manager to hire a woman to do so. Such a provision would prevent performances of "what is beautiful, beautiful and innocent, but refined and ennobling. It is aimed not only at Phryneite dancers and "living pictures," but at the presentation of "Rosalind" as we are accustomed to it, and at numerous spectacular amusements in which not even the grossest minded are able to discern a suggestion of evil. There are certain innocent performances in which the wearing of fleshings is unavoidable. This is particularly the case with exhibitions of athletic agility and skill. The proposed law makes no discrimination in favor of these. All alike are to be prohibited, and the law is to be applied to the stage and to the screen.

The company may not have been asked for a hearing, but the test of the unpermitted trolley on Lenox avenue before deciding absolutely what power to adopt.

**Running Too Fast.**

Justice Walsh, of Brooklyn, today sentenced a motorman to twenty-nine days' imprisonment and \$50 fine for running his trolley fourteen miles an hour. In imposing sentence the court said that the motorman had no cause to compete to do more even with him than with the other two men whom he fined \$30 a few days ago. His offense was really no greater than theirs, but, as a warning to others, he would impose a heavier penalty. If any more such cases were brought before him he would do the same. The maximum penalty of six months in the penitentiary and \$200 fine. The assistant district attorney, who prosecuted the case, said it was the intention to impress, by further arrests of motormen, that, whatever the company may require of them, the public and the city require that they should not run their cars in excess of the limit allowed by law.

**A Strange Story.**

Driven by a voice that must ever be obeyed, powerless in the control of hypnotic suggestion, a man has been running for miles at a time. Joseph L. French, now of No. 32 East Ninth street, this city, has invoked the strong arm of the law for deliverance from his mesmeric thralldom.

There is no stranger case in history—no more weird story than this:

"I am constantly threatened with new dangers, and am always menacing, and I can stand it no longer. There are three of them—three clairvoyants in Chicago. I came here to escape, but my chains are as strong as ever and only bind me tighter."

No wonder that Superintendent Byrnes, to whom I referred from the mysterious persecutions, passed the letter aside and never replied to it.

Yet Lawyer Albert D. Haff, sifted the information to be had and weighing only what is legal evidence, has undertaken to bring suit for French's behalf for \$50,000-damages.

**The Lawyer's Story.**

The lawyer is yesterday in his office in "The" office. The defendant is to be Dr. Almon Brooks, of No. 21 Quincy street, Chicago. He was French's physician in 1889, when hypnotic control over the man was made complete.

Proceedings will be begun as soon as a few remaining links of evidence can be made complete, in the supreme court of Illinois, the suit to be brought there, where his property is located, so a judgment would be immediately effective.

"Dr. Brooks is a specialist who is well known. He worth \$500,000 to \$750,000.

French is thirty-six years of age, with a very intelligent face, blue eyes, sandy mustache and thin, soft hair, a shade lighter in color.

His father, he says, was C. B. French, of the once well-known dry goods firm of French, Baldwin & Co. The elder French died in 1872, and the firm failed in 1873. The firm was a combination of colonial New England stock, and several members of it have achieved distinction.

Young French was a newspaper reporter in Chicago, and later a publisher and advertising agent. He is employed here by a collecting agency, which has quarters in the office of Leathem and Co.

**Clairvoyant Control.**

"Since November 5, 1889," he says, "I have been under the control of the circle of clairvoyants. Bodily pain, mental anguish, insult, disgrace and penury have been my portion."

"What is the voice like?"

"I feel it, rather than hear it."

"When did you feel it last?"

"This morning. I wrote what it said to me, secret to do except that heart."

"What did Dr. Brooks do?"

"Never until I met him was the hypnotic suggestion those of physical agony. These people have my consciousness, my sense of being completely in their grasp, holding it as a plastic figure upon which they can work their purposes."

"They have but to will that I have a pain in my neck, or back, or heart, and at once I have it. They have dragged me to disreputable resorts and robbed me of my character; they have inflicted a million human agonies."

"I believe that before I became a patient of Dr. Brooks I was subject, in a degree, to this second sight control, but it was in 1883, after meeting him that I was made helpless in the power of these men."

"Who are the men?"

"The man knows, and one object in bringing the suit was to force him to make public their names and all about the conspiracy."

**More Tall Buildings.**

Recent additions to the buildings of the sky-scraping type here, together with the fact that the services of the architects, naturally provokes the inquiry: "How high can they go without endangering the lives of tenants and neighbors?" This question was put to a leading architect this afternoon, and he promptly said: "The height of the building nowdays is limited only by the convenience of its tenants. This convenience is dependent more or less upon the speed of elevators. When the time comes that the journey from the ground floor to the top story becomes too long for comfort then the dimensions will have to be increased." This is as warming up to the interesting subject, this architect, who designed the high and wonderfully constructed American Surety building at the corner of Broadway and Pine streets, continued: "The strength of material has nothing to do with the case. We could build a good part of the distance to the

moon if we could get persons to rent the upper floors. Practically, though, under existing conditions, I imagine that thirty-four or thirty-five stories will be about the limit." So New York architects, like Dr. Parkhurst, are bent on going higher up. Well, it is for the fact that elevators, the most popular means, are space-scorching ideas of the builders, balloons would have to be utilized to hold top-floor tenants to their offices near the clouds. The newest elevators shoot up and down with sickening speed, and are credited with being safer than the slower moving sort. There are more than 100 stories in the city, and there are more than there are street cars, and their accident lists are not near so long. This knowledge should calm the fears of nervous strangers, many of whom almost collapse during their first trip cloudward.

**Fifth Avenue's Railway.**

A bill was introduced in the senate today in the interest of the metropolitan traction company, asking it to construct a street railroad on Fifth avenue, south of Twenty-fourth street. Up to this time all attempts to get the right to operate a railroad on the avenue have been defeated. Public opinion has been in favor of keeping the avenue as it is. The company has been asked to give a written guarantee to the city that it will not charge fares on the Twenty-third street line. The character of the avenue below Twenty-third street has changed greatly, of late, however, and it may be that the people will be willing now to accept a railroad. It is stated that the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, which has been operating on the avenue, is to obtain the consent of property owners along its line to the conversion of its motive power from horse to cable. The consent of property owners to the substitution of cable for horses on the Twenty-third street line has not been asked for. The company may not have had time to do so. The company will have to pay a test of the underground trolley on Lenox avenue before deciding absolutely what power to adopt.

**Running Too Fast.**

Justice Walsh, of Brooklyn, today sentenced a motorman to twenty-nine days' imprisonment and \$50 fine for running his trolley fourteen miles an hour. In imposing sentence the court said that the motorman had no cause to compete to do more even with him than with the other two men whom he fined \$30 a few days ago. His offense was really no greater than theirs, but, as a warning to others, he would impose a heavier penalty. If any more such cases were brought before him he would do the same. The maximum penalty of six months in the penitentiary and \$200 fine. The assistant district attorney, who prosecuted the case, said it was the intention to impress, by further arrests of motormen, that, whatever the company may require of them, the public and the city require that they should not run their cars in excess of the limit allowed by law.

**Running Too Fast.**

Dr. Hartman's Lecture on Blood Impurities of Springtime—Cause, Prevention and Cure.

Dr. Hartman's medical lectures are eagerly scanned by many thousand readers. One of the most timely and interesting lectures he ever delivered was his recent lecture on the blood impurities of spring. The doctor said in substance that every spring the blood is loaded with a large amount of spring fever, spring malaria, nervous exhaustion, that tired feeling, blood thickening and many other names. Sometimes the victim is bilious, dyspeptic and constipated; sometimes he is weak, nervous and depressed; and again he may have eruptions, swelling and other blood humors. Whichever it is, the cause is the same—acute accumulations in the body.

**A Strange Story.**

Driven by a voice that must ever be obeyed, powerless in the control of hypnotic suggestion, a man has been running for miles at a time. Joseph L. French, now of No. 32 East Ninth street, this city, has invoked the strong arm of the law for deliverance from his mesmeric thralldom.

There is no stranger case in history—no more weird story than this:

"I am constantly threatened with new dangers, and am always menacing, and I can stand it no longer. There are three of them—three clairvoyants in Chicago. I came here to escape, but my chains are as strong as ever and only bind me tighter."

No wonder that Superintendent Byrnes, to whom I referred from the mysterious persecutions, passed the letter aside and never replied to it.

Yet Lawyer Albert D. Haff, sifted the information to be had and weighing only what is legal evidence, has undertaken to bring suit for French's behalf for \$50,000-damages.

**The Lawyer's Story.**

The lawyer is yesterday in his office in "The" office.

"The defendant is to be Dr. Almon Brooks, of No. 21 Quincy street, Chicago. He was French's physician in 1889, when hypnotic control over the man was made complete.

Proceedings will be begun as soon as a few remaining links of evidence can be made complete, in the supreme court of Illinois, the suit to be brought there, where his property is located, so a judgment would be immediately effective.

"Dr. Brooks is a specialist who is well known. He worth \$500,000 to \$750,000.

French is thirty-six years of age, with a very intelligent face, blue eyes, sandy mustache and thin, soft hair, a shade lighter in color.

His father, he says, was C. B. French,

of the once well-known dry goods firm of French, Baldwin & Co. The elder French died in 1872, and the firm failed in 1873. The firm was a combination of colonial New England stock, and several members of it have achieved distinction.

Young French was a newspaper reporter in Chicago, and later a publisher and advertising agent. He is employed here by a collecting agency, which has quarters in the office of Leathem and Co.

**Clairvoyant Control.**

"Since November 5, 1889," he says, "I have been under the control of the circle of clairvoyants. Bodily pain, mental anguish, insult, disgrace and penury have been my portion."

"What is the voice like?"

"I feel it, rather than hear it."

"When did you feel it last?"

"This morning. I wrote what it said to me, secret to do except that heart."

"What did Dr. Brooks do?"

"Never until I met him was the hypnotic suggestion those of physical agony. These people have my consciousness, my sense of being completely in their grasp, holding it as a plastic figure upon which they can work their purposes."

"They have but to will that I have a pain in my neck, or back, or heart, and at once I have it. They have dragged me to disreputable resorts and robbed me of my character; they have inflicted a million human agonies."

"I believe that before I became a patient of Dr. Brooks I was subject, in a degree, to this second sight control, but it was in 1883, after meeting him that I was made helpless in the power of these men."

"Who are the men?"

"The man knows, and one object in bringing the suit was to force him to make public their names and all about the conspiracy."

**More Tall Buildings.**

Recent additions to the buildings of the sky-scraping type here, together with the fact that the services of the architects, naturally provokes the inquiry: "How high can they go without endangering the lives of tenants and neighbors?" This question was put to a leading architect this afternoon, and he promptly said: "The height of the building nowdays is limited only by the convenience of its tenants. This convenience is dependent more or less upon the speed of elevators. When the time comes that the journey from the ground floor to the top story becomes too long for comfort then the dimensions will have to be increased." This is as warming up to the interesting subject, this architect, who designed the high and wonderfully constructed American Surety building at the corner of Broadway and Pine streets, continued: "The strength of material has nothing to do with the case. We could build a good part of the distance to the

moon if we could get persons to rent the upper floors. Practically, though, under existing conditions, I imagine that thirty-four or thirty-five stories will be about the limit." So New York architects, like Dr. Parkhurst, are bent on going higher up. Well, it is for the fact that elevators, the most popular means, are space-scorching ideas of the builders, balloons would have to be utilized to hold top-floor tenants to their offices near the clouds. The newest elevators shoot up and down with sickening speed, and are credited with being safer than the slower moving sort. There are more than 100 stories in the city, and there are more than there are street cars, and their accident lists are not near so long. This knowledge should calm the fears of nervous strangers, many of whom almost collapse during their first trip cloudward.

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## THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, JR.

## THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY.

FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE  
YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.Sent Free, as a Supplement, to the Readers  
of the Daily Constitution.All Letters and Communications Intended  
for this Issue Must be Addressed to The  
Constitution, Jr.

ATLANTA, GA., March 31, 1895.

With the opening of the spring all eyes are turned on field sports. Baseball will reign supreme. But there are other sports that will divide honors with it. There will be fishing, kite flying for the younger boys, marbles, tops—in fact, everything that delights the soul of the boy in the springtime.

The Junior is going to make a special feature of these sports. We will have articles by experienced writers on baseball. Men who know what they are talking about will tell you how to get up your fishing tackle and how to lure the wary beauties of the brook. There will be descriptions of different games and of all sorts of out-door springtime sports that interest the boys.

We want full reports of all the match games of baseball between the different schools or between different clubs that come off. We also want to announce these games in advance as often as they are arranged a week ahead, and will publish pictures from time to time of winning teams. We will be glad to have the captains of the different ball clubs send in a list of their clubs, giving the names and positions of the players, their past record and what they expect to do on the diamond this spring. Send in your club lists and records and they will appear in the junior.

## A STORY ABOUT EASTER EGGS

## The Courtship of Princess Margaret.

The Easter egg has lost its significance, yet once it was an important feature of the spring festival. Formerly at the approach of Easter all the hen nests of France were ransacked for the largest eggs, which were brought as a tribute to the king, and when the Easter high mass was finished in the chapel of the Louvre the lackeys brought into the royal presence pyramids of glazed eggs resting on decorated baskets. The chaplain blessed them and distributed them to the people.

There is a pretty story told about Margaret of Austria, regent of the Netherlands, who went on a trip in the Pays de Bresse. Her sojourn in the little town of Bron gave rise to a series of festivals and on Easter Sunday there was a general holiday, when all the people played games. It must have been a beautiful scene with the shining Alps and dark forests in the background and all the peasants in gala costumes making merry on the village green. Margaret attended the festival accompanied by her great ladies and enjoyed such rude sights as the archery where the target was a cask of wine and the happy marksman who pierced it was allowed to drink his fill. Another interesting feature of the day was a country dance executed on a ground where about a hundred eggs were scattered. If the young people finished the dance without breaking the eggs they were considered betrothed and not even the parents were permitted to oppose their union. The experiment had to be repeated three times to the tunes of rustic music and merry laughter. While the lovely princess was absorbed in the scene a horn was heard from the forest and soon there appeared the duke of Savoy, Philibert, heralded by a brilliant retinue. Springing from his horse the gallant courtier knelt, kissed her hand and begged for hospitality. She granted this and then said "I will join in the dance." Philibert led her to the spot and the young and noble lovers, forgetting rank and place, gave their attention to avoiding the eggs. Three times did they tread the measures, when flushed with happiness, Margaret said: "Let us adopt the custom of Bresse"—and thus were they betrothed. They were married on Easter of the following year in happy memory of the rustic event, and they presented all their wedding guests with magnificent eggs of gold and jewels filled with sweetmeats and every year after this they sent to their favorite friends and followers a token of Easter eggs in some form or shape. Esther Singleton.

## DISCONTENTED POLLY.

## For Very Little Folks.

Polly ought to have been a very happy little girl, but she was not because she hadn't a doll. She had everything else—a beautiful kitchen, a stove with everything to use on it, some pretty china dishes, a table to put them on and a neat little wicker chair to match the table.

Only a little while ago she had three lovely dolls, but there was another D to Polly's name—Discontented Polly, and now there was not a bit of a doll left, and mamma had determined to let her wait until she wanted one so very much that when it did come she would be sure to take care of it. But Aunt Alice said one day: "That child shall have a doll tomorrow." And sure enough, the next morning in the little wicker chair Polly found the most beautiful doll she had ever seen.

It had fluffy, golden hair and bright blue eyes and a dress just like Polly's best one, with puffed sleeves. It could say "papa" and "mamma" quite plainly and could move its eyes.

Of course the first thing to be done was to find a name for the new treasure, and that made Polly discontented again. She wanted to call it after herself, but she said:

"Polly is such an every-day name it would never do. My doll must have a 'company' name." So she called her doll "Rosalinda."

The next day mamma said there might be a party in honor of the new doll, so Polly carried Rosalinda in the little playroom, put her in the little chair and began to get ready for the party. Rosalinda looked as though she would like to help, so Polly filled one of her prettiest cups with milk and put it in the doll's lap, while she went out for three lumps of sugar.

Just then a dreadful thing happened. Puss, who had been hidden under a chair, came out, jumped to Rosalinda's lap and began to drink the milk as fast as she could. Before it was half gone she heard Polly coming, so she jumped down in a hurry and out of the window, but one hind paw caught the cup by the handle, spilled the milk on Polly's dress, dashed the cup to the floor and broke it all to bits.

When Polly came in and saw this, what do you think she did? She just looked at Rosalinda a moment, then she took her out of the chair and shook her—shook her so hard and sat her down that the pretty blue eyes shut up tight and wouldn't come open.

Polly didn't mind that at first. She said: "Yes, you'd better shut your eyes you naughty thing. Don't tell me it was a accident." You did it yourself, I know, and I don't love you one bit. You don't look fit to be seen, and the party will be here before I'm ready. Oh, dear, just open your eyes and see what you've done."

But poor Rosalinda's eyes wouldn't open, and the more Polly shook her the tighter shut they stayed, till she ran crying to mamma to ask for help. Mamma had seen it all, so now she took Polly and Rosalinda both on her lap and gave what Polly called "a little preach."

It did her good, real good, and at last she said: "Dear mamma, if Rosalinda will only open her eyes and look at me, I believe I will never be so naughty again."

So mamma found a way to open the pretty blue eyes and Polly kissed them both and then kissed mamma for helping her.

By the time the party came everything was ready. Polly was very good, and let the girls play with her beautiful Rosalinda the whole time. I do not know how long the good will last. I hope till every one forgets to call her Discontented Polly, and learns to call her Darling Polly instead.

## A EUROPEAN LETTER.

This is an extract from a letter written by a girl from Berlin:

"We were in the Auer cathedral, Munich, looking down the long nave, when troops of little children, boys and girls each with a little knapsack strapped between the shoulders, leaving the hands and arms free for play, came hastening in by twos and threes, till the whole church seemed full. They all knelt down, whispered a few words of prayer and remained for a brief space, silent and motionless, bowed down in devotion; then they quietly arose and went out. I shall not soon forget Auer cathedral with its little worshippers."

"We have been settled at Berlin for a month. Being the residence of the emperor and court, it is very gay with balls, theaters, etc., and the streets are bright and lively with fine uniforms, prancing horses and carriages full of richly dressed ladies, their escorts riding on horseback at the side. It presents a lively contrast with Munich in these respects, but, as to sunlight, it is a gloomy place. Thus far we have had only four pleasant days, and on those the sun set between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Some days we thought it did not rise at all! We realize now, for the first time, how far north Germany is."

"We improved one of our pleasant days by a trip to Potsdam, where is the summer palace of the kings of Prussia. Here are the rooms of Frederick the Great, just as he arranged them. His library is full of French books, and fills the shelves, which are everywhere, from floor to ceiling—upon the doors, even, so that when they are shut, one feels imprisoned in books!"

"At the opposite end of the palace are the rooms once occupied by Voltaire. The walls are covered with painted wood carvings of cats, dogs, parrots and peacocks, which Frederick caused to be placed there after his quarrel with Voltaire, to express his opinion of the Frenchman's traits of character.

"Directly under the walls of the palace is an idle windmill now owned by the emperor. The noise of this windmill used to annoy the queen, so Frederick sent for the miller and said to him:

"We two cannot live so near each other. One of us must buy the property of the other. Now, will you buy my palace?"

"But, my liege, I have not the money," replied the miller.

"Then I must buy your mill," said the king.

"You also have not money enough; I will not sell," was the miller's reply.

"When the king hinted his power to take possession by force, the sturdy miller said he could and would sue the king."

"Well," said the monarch, "since you have so high an opinion of the justice to be found in my courts of law, I will not molest you."

"So the windmill continued to creak and whirl in the ears of the royal family for a long time."

## IN GREAT HASTE.

An eminent English surgeon was once called to an "urgent case" and found that the patient, who was a man of great wealth but small courage, had received a very slight wound from a fall.

The surgeon's face did not betray his irritation, but he gave his servant orders to go home with all possible haste and return with a certain plaster. The patient, turning very pale, said anxiously:

"I trust, sir, there is no great and immediate danger?"

"Indeed there is," answered the surgeon. "Why, if that fellow doesn't run like a race horse, there's no telling but your wound will heal before he gets back with the plaster!"

## ODD.

From The Washington Star.  
"It's curious," said one philosopher, "that a man is always wanting something that he can't get."

"Yes," replied the other; "and that he is always getting something that he doesn't want."

## SOME JUNIOR STORIES.

This is a little story written by a little girl, who has been an invalid for a long time. It is very hard for a girl to be confined at home by illness, but we are sure that if this little girl has such bright, cheery visions of fairies and other wonder folks to keep her company, she does not lack for company to keep her cheerful:

## Elsie and the Fairies.

Once upon a time there was a little girl who had lived in the city all of her life, but her mother's health became so bad they moved into the country.

They had lived there but a short time when spring came with all its brightness, and blossomed all of the trees and flowers. The little girl, whose name was Elsie, went wild with joy, everything was so lovely. Elsie's father gave her a small flower yard, and a large variety of various and lovely flowers. The flower yard was fenced in so that nothing could harm them. The walls were laid off between each bed. There were benches all about.

Elsie would go very often and look into the buttercups and hills looking for fairies, of which she had often read.

One day, while she was looking into a buttercup, she found a fairy, to her great astonishment. Elsie sat quite still until the fairy looked up into her face.

Then the fairy asked Elsie her name, and Elsie told her. The fairy told Elsie her name was Minna, and that the buttercup was her home in the summer, and in the winter the fairy queen and all the other fairies went to the fairy palace, where all the fairies of that land went.

Then Minna asked Elsie how she would like to be changed into a fairy; Elsie said she should be delighted. Minna told Elsie to come back the next day, then she would change her to a fairy, and then take her to see the fairy queen.

Elsie was waiting near the buttercup at the time Minna appointed.

When Minna saw her, she smiled, at the suppose?" Elsie said she was.

Then the fairy moved her hand toward Elsie. Instantly she became the same size of Minna, and dressed like Minna. Then Minna tinkled a little bell that she wore around her neck. Instantly a large butterfly came and asked what she wanted; Minna told him to bring a velvet-cushioned saddle.

The butterfly fluttered off, but soon came back with his brother and a saddle for each. Minna put her hand into her pocket and pulled out two silk threads. When the butterflies alighted Minna put the threads around both butterflies' heads, and tied one end of both threads together, then telling Elsie to mount, did the same herself, and they flew away to the queen's palace. They arrived at the palace safely, and dismounting, went to the door, which was opened by servants, who ushered them into the queen's library, where she was engaged in reading.

Minna introduced Elsie to the queen, saying: "Your Majesty, this is Elsie; this is Queen Laleta." Elsie bowed. The queen received them cordially and, sitting down, they began to talk.

Queen Laleta told her she was going to give a ball, and that she had invited three princes. The ball was to be given there in the palace. She was going, and wanted them to accompany her. She said she would make all necessary arrangements first. The queen summoned a large butterfly, telling him to bring her a chariot.

The butterfly fluttered off, but soon returned with the chariot. They arrived safely at the palace, and made ready their toilet. Soon after the princes arrived, and were summoned into the ballroom, where they were met by Queen Laleta, Princess Minna and Princess Elsie. The names of the princes were: Prince George, Prince Alfred and Prince Frederick.

Prince George was in love with Laleta. Prince Alfred fell in love with Minna. Prince Frederick fell in love with Elsie the first night of the ball.

Each prince carried his bride to his palace, where they lived happily ever afterward. Just then Elsie awoke, for her mother was calling her, and she had been asleep, and it was all a dream.

Lilla L. Johnson.

## The Lump of Gold.

Little Robert was always wishing for the lump of gold that he had been told was on top of the highest mountain in the world, which was near his house. Robert wished for the gold all the time after he had heard about it, and it was the only thing that he thought of. He was often heard to say in his sleep, "Lump of gold," and when his mother called him in the morning to get up he would awake suddenly with his eyes half open and murmur: "If I only had that lump of gold."

One day Robert's fairy godmother heard him wishing for the lump of gold. One rainy day, while he was playing in the room with his ball, for if it had been a fair day Robert would have been at play in the fields and gardens, she said to him: "If you want to get the gold I will tell you," and Robert stopped and listened and she told him: "I you will go to the foot of the mountain you will see an old man sitting by a tree. Here is some bread and cheese. If he asks you for some give it to him, and go on without stopping, and when you are one-fourth of the way up the mountain you will come to a well. By the well is a tree and by the tree is a stone and under the stone is a silver bar. Take it from under the stone. Put it in your belt and go on, but do not stop and when you are half-way up there is a brass block. Take it and put it on your head and go on; and when you are three-fourths of the way up the mountain you will find a pair of woolen gloves. Take them down and put them on, and when you are on top of the mountain you will see an old woman sitting by the tree and she will tell you what to do."

Robert thought this was a right long journey for him, but he took the bread and cheese; put on his belt and started without telling anybody goodby. He didn't even kiss his mother goodby. He went on and on, and was about to eat his bread and cheese when he came to the foot of the mountain, and there sat the old man, who asked him for some bread and cheese. He gave him some and the old man said he would reward him for his kindness. Robert went on without stopping to play, and when he was one-fourth of the way up the mountain he saw the tree and the stone, as the fairy godmother had said. He took out the silver bar, put it in his belt and went on and on until he got half-way up the mountain. He saw the brass block; put it on his head, and went on, and as it never got dark on that mountain he could see as well in the night as in the day, and he never got hungry, because he ate berries from the bushes and drank water from the springs. He never thought about night, but he took time to think that it was the longest day that he

had ever spent, and when he got three-fourths of the way he saw the gloves hanging on the limb. He took them down, and started again, and the last part seemed longer than all the rest. When he got on top of the mountain there was the old woman. She bade him good day and gave him something to eat and drink, and told him to rest, as she supposed he was very tired, but he was getting restless about the gold, but was afraid to ask about it. When he had rested for awhile he fell asleep and when he awoke she told him that she was now ready to tell him to take his silver bar and run it under the lump and prop up the lump with the brass block before she could tell him anything else. He asked her what service his gloves would be to him, and she told him that they would help to strengthen him to move the lump off of the mountain. And it would go straight in the path that he came in. So he started to pull and he pulled and pulled and he had to stop and rest and when he started to pull again it finally came. Then thanking the old woman for her kindness and, bidding her goodby, he rolled the lump of gold and started out after it.

He ran so fast that it didn't take him long to get there, but just before he got to the foot of the mountain he thought his gold might roll in the river, at the foot of the mountain, and he grew very much frightened, but the old man at the foot of the mountain, caught the lump of gold for him, and this was the reward for his kindness from the old man that he had given the bread and cheese to. Robert thought that he had just been gone one day, but he had been gone a week, and his mother would have been frightened nearly to death if the fairy godmother had not told her that he had gone in search of the gold on top of the mountain, and was sure that he would be safe. They were all glad to see him when he got back, and praised him for taking such a long journey alone, and minding what his godmother told him, and he kept his lump of gold ever afterward. had not told her that he had gone in search of the gold.

MABEL KENDRICK.

Griffin, Ga.

## BASEBALL NOTES.

## The Circuit of The Junior League

## Has Been Formed.

The managers or captains of each team in the league are requested to meet at the Junior office Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock sharp. Special business will be the object of the meeting.

L. L. Harris, President.

The circuit has been arranged, and one of the objects of the meeting will be the selection of umpires, who will hold their positions for the entire season if they prove satisfactory.

The grounds where the game is to be played must be in good condition. Notice is given early so that, if the grounds are in bad condition, the boys will have plenty of time to get them in order before the first game, which is to be played on the first Saturday in May.

The ball is to be furnished by the team on whose grounds the game takes place. Each team is to furnish its own bats and gloves.

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We study very hard indeed.

What river is round at both ends and high in

the middle?

N. Louise, Blacksburg, S. C.—Dear Junior: Am I coming too often? If so, please let me know, and I will wait longer next time.

We have no school now, but I hope it will commence again soon.

I forgot to tell my age before, and I want you all to guess at it now, will you?

Some one said something about a correspondent.

Eunice Asbury, Clarkesville, Ga.—Dear Junior:

I am a little girl four years old; I can spell but

cannot write very well, so mamma has kindly con-

tinued to write for me.

My papa takes The Constitution, and there is

nothing I like better than hearing the letters read

from the children.

I have quite a number of story books and I get

manana to read to me every day. I can play five

pieces on the piano, and have learned two pretty

recitations.

I can do fancy work; I embroidered three mats,

and have now begun a sofa pillow which I think

will be quite pretty when finished. I have a doll

larger than myself; I call her Little Sister. Mamma

and papa brought her all the way from the

world's fair.

I expect to visit the Atlanta exposition next

fall. I will close with best wishes to The Constitu-

tion and The Junior.

# NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Reinstated in the Army and Promoted to a Captaincy.—Victory for the Man of Destiny—By John Clark Ridpath.

(Copyright, 1895, by John Clark Ridpath.)

VII.—JACOBIN AND CAPTAIN OF ARTILLERY.

Bonaparte was cashiered; but his case was not hopeless. He was able to leave Corsica with such a record as gave him a fighting chance for recovery. Throughout his life a fighting chance was all that he demanded. By his misconduct as an officer he had brought the disaster on himself. He had overstayed his leave of absence. He had refused to return when summoned to his command. His disobedience was rank.

Busy among the Jacobins of the Corsican towns, Napoleon had heeded not the repeated orders to return to Valence. Getting himself chosen, first major, and then lieutenant colonel, in the alleged national guards, he had undertaken to get possession of the citadel of Ajaccio, and had failed. His leadership, like a rod of glass, broke to fragments in his hands. He and the whole Bonaparte family were disconcerted, and he was glad to get away—

Louise. These two shall have relations with history in the next two decades! As for King Louis, he goes down the steep, with ever-accelerated pace, from the Temple prison to the guillotine.

France had now become an ocean of molten brass, seething, bubbling, breaking along the billows into flames of lurid light. The revolution was coming to its crisis. Hunger and despair in the hearts of men had done their perfect work. War was on with Prussia and Austria and England. The emigrant nobility across the borders was in league with the enemies of the French nation. That nation had sprung up, an infuriated tigress, and was henceforth to traitors! There was intrigue between the dying court and the emigres beyond the Rhine. It was now or never. The terror came on; chateaus were flaming; the streets were slippery with red; the ax went always up and down in the Place de la Revolution; the day of death and extermination was at hand.

This condition of affairs in the extinct kingdom of the Bourbons brought the revolutionists of France and those of Corsica into closest sympathy; for Jacobinism is universal. It is simply humanity in insurrection. Whether it be in France, in Germany, in Italy, in the Mediterranean islands, in England, or the party-cursed cities of the United States, it is all the same. The only question with Bonaparte now was whether his destiny might be better attained by the leadership of the Corsican revolutionists or by allying himself with the Jacobins of Paris.

With skillful duplicity he did both. Corsica, on his return, was in a ferment. The popular party was as one with the French democrats. The national convention passed a decree that the exiled Corsican patriots might return. Paoli went home by way of Paris, where he was recognized as a hero and made lieutenant general and military governor of his native island. France was divided into departments, and Corsica was declared to be one of them.

Meanwhile, the world was turned upside down. The convention had taken the autumnal equinox of 1792 as the date of a new era for mankind. It was an epoch of universal abolition. The marvelous thing was that while the old expired under the stroke of the destroyer's wand, the new did not spring up in its place. The king was brought to trial and death. The proud daughter of Theresa went swiftly after her lord.

Moderate patriots thought France and the world were alarmed and angered. Washington would follow liberty no further. Paoli, establishing himself at Corte, stood for moderation. He was too old and conservative to be rebaptized in the muddy waters of Jacobinism. But Captain Bonaparte at Ajaccio was not of such mind and kind. He found himself at this juncture on two military steeds, both going in the same direction, but at different rates of speed. He had never resigned his position as colonel in the Corsican national guards, but he now held a commission as captain in the French army and was receiving pay from the national treasury. His captaincy and his colonelcy did not consist. He temporized and intrigued with the revolutionists during the winter of 1792-93, had an interview with Paoli at Corte, departed without satisfaction, broke with the governor, who ceased to be a hero in his eyes, made a conspiracy to invade Sardinia, tried to obtain an independent command, fell under condemnation of the Paolists and in June of 1793 was obliged to leave Corsica with all the family of Bonaparte.

Napoleon arrived at Nice on the 13th of June and there rejoined his company. The Fourth regiment, to which he belonged, had been transferred to the extreme southeast as a protection against the menaces of the world along that threatened coast. The whole valley of the Rhone was afame with the revolution. Horror on horror had been heaped throughout France. In Paris the royal family had been done to death, but on the frontier the French republican armies of Custine and Kellerman, the one at Frankfort and the other at Valmy, after brave battles, had been pressed back from the border. Only that of Dumouriez had triumphed over the Austrians, on the bloody field of Jemmapes, establishing a line of defenses as far as Liege in Belgium and the river of Scheldt.

Meanwhile, after the execution of the king, the allied powers of Europe pledged themselves to exterminate the new French republic—terror and all—from the face of the earth. It was a thing easily promised, but difficult to accomplish. The duke of Brunswick, notwithstanding his famous proclamation against the French and the liberties of mankind, found it so to his sorrow. England having joined the coalition against the enraged republic, the latter virtually declared war against the world. Into the midst of all this confusion, uproar and insurrection of an infuriated people against kingdoms and principalities, the hair-line of the solitary Corsican captain's life was now drawn—a black mark almost undiscoverable among the sketches and etchings which history was cutting for the future civilization of Europe.

Napoleon became a French republican soldier. He was a soldier of fortune in a sense more profound than that phrase had ever before conveyed. It must be confessed that the hardships and merciless conditions through which he had passed, bearing with relentless pressure on his tremendous mind—infamed as it was with unquenchable ambition—are better calculated to excite the compassion and sympathy of after times to kindle against him that anger and censoriousness which a merely logical consideration of his short comings, failures and unprincipled schemes would suggest. The judgment is mitigated in contemplating such a character emerging from obscurity, under the play of com-

plex forces, into the foreground of light and action.

The regiment of Captain Bonaparte constituted a part of the army of the south, under command of General Carteaux. It was the business of this division of the French national forces to operate for the recovery of Marseilles and Toulon; for these cities were held by the enemies of France. They had fallen into the power of the English fleets, assisted by the local loyalists. The situation was striking. Patriotism was afame in both the cities; but the representatives of the late monarchy, protected by a foreign power, were not yet down. It was out of Marseilles that, in July of the preceding year, a band of patriots, most unique and strong, had marched to Paris, singing on the way, and to the very porches of the Tuilleries, that famous war song which Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle had given to the French nation and to all free men.

So against Marseilles and Toulon, for wresting them from the English and loyalists, the forces of General Carteaux are, on the 9th of October, 1793, divided and sent. Captain Bonaparte's regiment, with others, is directed against Toulon. He is given command of a section of the artillery, and is at last in his element. Now for the first time he is able to direct a battery against the enemy, and to utter that tremendous word, "Fire!" Here and now the cloud of obscurity lifts from the life of this extraordinary character, revealing him to the world as one of the greatest in the annals of mankind.

John Clark Ridpath.

## OUR JUNIOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The Junior correspondence has grown so heavy that we have found it necessary to print the short stories written by the Junior writers in another column. We want to ask all those who send us short stories to make them very short, so that all may have a chance to get their stories printed. Make them not longer than 300 words at the outside. This will give room for all.

In writing your letters always put your name and address at the top of the sheet, and write on one side of the paper only. This will save a great deal of trouble and your letter will be much easier to put in type.

Write about things that interest you, and then you will interest others. This is the surest way to write well—to write about something that you are interested in. It is also the surest way to interest the other boys and girls.

Frank Cook, Alto, Miss.—Dear Junior: I have been thinking of writing to The Constitution, Jr., but have just got courage enough.

I live in the country ten miles from the New Orleans and North Eastern railroad on a farm containing 90 acres. This country is composed of high, low and prairie land. My father lives on a hill that you can see off for a distance of fifteen miles.

Was any of you ever in a storm? if you never was you need not wish to ever see one. I was in one this coming April 19th two years ago. On the 900 acres there was not one-twentieth of the trees left.

Did any of the cousins ever see a deaf and dumb person? I know a deaf and dumb that has been to school eight years.

If any of the cousins would like to see the alphabet on the hand, inclose me a 2 cent stamp.

I will answer Helen K's question: "How many times does the word Reverend occur in the Bible?" Only once: Psalm cxi, v. 9.

Now I will ask a question:

What is it that you cut off at both ends and make it longer.

Ernest Lindsly, Moultrie, Ga.—Dear Junior: I have been a reader of The Constitution for some time, but have never written before.

I am thirteen years old and live in the beautiful city of Fivolia, meaning the villa of flowers.

Papa is general manager of the Illinois, Southern and Florida railroad, and I enjoy riding on the car every summer.

I go hunting nearly every Saturday, and sometimes I kill considerable game.

Alfred L. Mack, Macon, Ga.—Dear Junior: I think the story of "Little Mr. Thimblefinger" is very interesting. My papa is a subscriber to The Constitution, and I take a great interest in the children's page.

I will try to answer J. Howard Davis's question: "How much did the United States pay for Alaska?" \$7,000,000.

Rufus O'Farrell, Athens, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am very much pleased with the Junior, and will write a short letter. I am twelve years old, and am very fond of literature.

I will try to answer one question asked by Marie Fucketie:

Poor Richard was Benjamin Franklin.

I will ask one question: What man stood before five kings during his life?

Henry F. Haverty, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Junior: I have for a long time been a quiet but constant reader of The Junior, and as I have read many letters from the readers praising the paper, I would like to say that Junior always has something instructing as well as amusing in it, and it will do any boy or girl good to read them.

Mattie Love Scroggs, Fort Valley, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am a faithful reader of the Junior, and hail it with joy every week. As I have not seen a letter from Fort Valley, I will write one so that we will not be left out entirely.

I am a little North Carolinian. My papa was made superintendent of the schools here two years ago. We live in Georgia very much.

We visited Atlanta last summer and were very much pleased with it. I think I would like to live there. We will go there again this summer.

## FORCE OF CHARACTER

That is What George E. Johnson Owes His Success To.

## A MAN OF MANY FINE TRAITS

He Has Lived a Life That Is Thoroughly Exemplary.

## A CHAT WITH THE NEW CHAIRMAN

An Interesting Talk with Him on the Work Ahead—He Advocates a Stringent Application of the Law.

The principal actors who played leading parts in the recent police board wrangle, the man who is most in the minds of the people is Mr. George E. Johnson, the new chairman of the police board.

The stormy incidents preceding the election of the chairman and the lively part which Mr. Johnson took in them gives him strong claim upon public interest, not to mention the vastly more important fact of his being the most important official in the municipal government of this city.

The personality of the young business man—the youngest member of the police board—who went through nearly a week of stormy strife and came out at last the chosen head of the board—the man upon whom all factions centered for harmony's

a face that seems ever on the verge of a smile.

"I haven't had time to read what The Constitution has to say about our meeting," he said yesterday. "I have been so busy this morning talking to people and looking after my business that I simply haven't had time to look at the paper at all."

"I look after the active management of my business and that keeps me pretty busy. As I have been away some this week, my work has fallen behind some what."

"No, I am not an Atlantan by birth, although I am in every other sense, came here when I was twelve years old, way I was in the ship of the Venables. Father moved here from Richmond, and we lived out on Luckie street. The Venables boys, Sam and Will, lived right by us, and we used to play together and share my mother's schoolroom here was at old Colonel Romar's private school, which was close to our home. There were no public schools then and we were glad enough to get a private one."

"Among the boys I went to school with were some notable boys, Ed Payne and a lot of others. I was not in my education, because I wanted to get into some kind of business. I had lots of energy and wanted to expend it in something else besides playing ball, leap frog and other things. I got a job with George W. Jack in his cigar factory at 35 Whitehall street. I was a clerk at first and got \$3 a month. That was before I was twenty-one years

but the fact that I happen to be the postmaster at the meetings of the board doesn't make me chief of police and chairman, too."

"My view of it is that the chief of police is elected to enforce the laws and ordinances of the city. He has been in office a number of years and certainly should be qualified to attend to the duties of the place. It is his duty to do that and to look after the regulation of the men. I intend to see that the men of the board, and to see that every man does his duty. But I do not think that it is within my province to direct all his movements. I expect to keep a close lookout over the actions of the officers and men. I expect to keep in touch with them and advise and direct whenever necessary. The other members of the board, however, have the responsibility of the department resting upon them in almost the same degree. I shall take pride in the work and shall do my utmost to give Atlanta as good a police force as ever."

Mr. Johnson is taking much interest in furnishing good patrol service during the exposition, both in the city and on the grounds. He says that the policemen will be put on duty twelve hours a day during the exposition, thus giving the city double patrol service. He expects to have the extra men who will be put on. He says that the force in the city ought to be doubled during the exposition and that about sixty men should be put to work on the grounds.

Mr. Johnson has good ideas and he is studying the needs of the force with a view to making the police force do their work better. He will be guided by the same good sense and judgment that have made him a success in business. I have no doubt but that Atlanta will learn to think highly of him before he has been in office.

"As I listened to the new chairman of the board tell the story of his life the revelation of his character was pleasing in the extreme. I was impressed with the democracy, the absence of pretense, the absolute sincerity of the man. He is very much in earnest. His purposes are good and he has the right ideas and the will to them to put them into acts. He has always been a lover of out-door life, and years ago he was an active member of a local baseball club known as the Oscobee baseball club. He was second baseman and was star player. The club had a tour of the state and was placed in all of the larger cities. It had a victorious tour and returned to Atlanta only to be exterminated in a game at Decatur."

"A lot of big fellows from off the DeKalb county farms were put up against us and they beat us worse than we had ever been beaten before," said the chairman of the board, with a hearty laugh at the recollection.

Mr. Johnson is a man of the people. He knows nearly everybody in the city and is extremely popular among the poorer classes of people, whom he regards with extreme kindness and courtesy. While I was talking with him yesterday no less than a dozen men, representing many walks of life, stepped in to give him a hearty word and a strong handshake. They addressed him—He was pleased to be known and for one of them he had a joke or a happy greeting. He belongs to a number of secret orders and is a regular attendant and a loyal member. He is always a prominent figure at the yearly picnics of the Red Men and always adds greatly to the merriment and general enjoyment.

"Probably the only depend upon is Johnson is sincere, he is striving to do what is right, he is in earnest when he says he hopes to give Atlanta the best police department in the country; he intends to grasp every opportunity of improving the condition of the force, and if energy and good intent can accomplish anything he is bound to succeed."

## HE IS STILL MISSING.

Judge Randolph's Friends Believe That He is on a Spree.

Montgomery, Ala., March 30.—(Special)—The Advertiser this morning prints the current rumor of Probate Judge Randolph's shortage. For four or five months the rumors have been afloat.

Last winter it was whispered around that the probate judge was to be arrested for a large embezzlement of county funds.

No arrest was made, however, and the excitement blew over. Of late the rumor has been renewed and the amount of the alleged shortage has been materially increased, it being now placed by the street gossip at \$11,400. In fact, street gossip is the only authority that could be had in the matter. Yesterday it was said that Judge Randolph was said that Judge Randolph was absent from the city and had been gone for a week or more. His friends did not know where he had gone. Being a man, however, of very irregular habits, he has, during the past few years, not been unaccustomed to leaving the city without announcing his departure.

On October 20, 1894, a second amendment was filed, but at the hearing the counsel for the defendants stated that they were not prepared to meet the new allegations and would require further time, whereupon the court adjourned the trial to the following day, the last amendment from the consideration of the court, leaving the case to stand upon the original petition and the first amendment.

After the hearing was completed, the papers being voluminous, Judge Lumpkin held up the case in order to give mature consideration to the case, and the matter remained in statu quo until the rendition of his decision yesterday.

PETITION OF THE COMPLAINANTS.

In his decision, rendered yesterday, Judge Lumpkin said that the petition and amendment presented the claims of the complainants in such a manner that they might be considered in a dual aspect. They claimed that the corporation had an infringement of the complainants' rights against the defendants, other than the corporation, on account of alleged frauds in procuring subscriptions to the stock of the company, which was formed, and in connection with its organization and the purchase of lands by it, and the subsequent transaction with respect to its capital stock. Second, they alleged that the complainants sought to enforce certain rights of the company, set up by the minority stockholders, alleging that they could not obtain relief within the corporation, and that it was helpless and controlled by the majority of the stockholders.

It is the opinion of the complainants that an examination of his books was being made by the state examiner, but that official declined to be interviewed, or to even state what he was engaged in. The auditor reported that Judge Randolph had, on January 15th, given the auditor's office a check for \$100 in full payment of his account to January 1st.

Another rumor stated that Judge Randolph had been seen a few days ago in New Orleans, but no authority for the statement could be found.

It now develops, however, that some \$12,000 of the funds of the county and of estates was drawn from the banks of the city by Judge Randolph the day before he left.

It was drawn ostensibly for the purpose of paying it to the auditor, but it now develops that no payment has been made to him since January 1st.

Gov. Oates is now disposed to talk about the matter until after the report of the examiner. He says, however, that just before he took charge of the office of governor that Governor Jones informed him that Judge Randolph owed the county about \$6,000 on the October 1st settlement and had not noticed the judge that he would be impeached if he did not settle by December 1st.

Gov. Oates had a conference with Judge Randolph, which resulted in an agreement that if the latter settled in full on January 15th, the same would be satisfactory. The settlement was made promptly and in full, according to the agreement, and the governor thought all was well.

Last month the grand jury, among other recommendations, asked an examination of the affairs of the probate court.

He is improvement all along the line. He thinks that constant effort should be made to put the Atlanta police force on a metropolitan basis.

"One thing which I shall urge," said he, "is that the police force be increased in the number of fine physique, less than six feet tall and weighing not less than 200 pounds, to be stationed on the principal beats in the populous parts of the city. Put them in the principal streets where they are constantly coming in contact with visitors and that they are men of intelligence and politeness. It will give strangers coming into the city a good idea of our force."

"Yes, I am in favor of one or two new police stations. There should be one in West End. The drift out there is all together too long and too fast, killing the stock used in making the runs. Atlanta needs a larger force, too. There is a large part of the city's territory that is not sufficiently patrolled."

Mr. Johnson laid down his platform as to his actions with relation to the chief of police.

"I want to put myself straight right now," said he, "concerning what I intend to do as chairman of the board. I do not consider that any more of the responsibility for the conduct of the police department rests upon me than the other members of the board. One-sixth of the responsibility rests upon my shoulders,

old, and I considered that I was doing immensely well."

"I got a liking for the business, somehow, and I decided to go into it permanently. I talked with Mr. Jack about it and he encouraged me. You see the candy business was much better in those days than it is now, and it offered a good future. There was little or no competition and the profits were good."

"Well, the upshot of it was that I gave up my plan as a head cheer and entered the candy business. I made a good living, but there was quite a difference in salaries. I gave up my salary of \$3 a month for a hard job at 40 cents a day. I went right into the hard work of candy making. I wanted to know everything about candy, the composition of the various kinds of candy, how to make candy when I quit. I had put in a heavy word and a strong hand grip. They asked him—He was pleased to be known and for one of them he had a joke or a happy greeting. He belongs to a number of secret orders and is a regular attendant and a loyal member. He is always a prominent figure at the yearly picnics of the Red Men and always adds greatly to the merriment and general enjoyment.

"Probably the only depend upon is Johnson is sincere, he is striving to do what is right, he is in earnest when he says he hopes to give Atlanta the best police department in the country; he intends to grasp every opportunity of improving the condition of the force, and if energy and good intent can accomplish anything he is bound to succeed."

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## MUNYON

Demonstrates to the Public  
That His Remedies Do  
Positively Cure.

Read What a Number of Prominent Citzens Who Have Been Cured By  
Munyon's Remedies Say.

General A. B. Cattin, formerly deputy surveyor of the port of New York, is a veteran of the army and a well known republican politician. He says: "For years I suffered from catarrh. This winter my condition was terrible. I could not find any well known specialists, but failed to obtain any relief until I used Munyon's Cataract Remedy. They completely restored me to health."

Dr. George F. Brooks, 15 Tremont street, Cambridgeport, Mass., says: "I use Munyon's Remedies extensively in my practice. I have never seen any medicine that cure so quickly and thoroughly."

Dr. R. Barnes, 120 West avenue, Buffalo, says: "The use of mine was a great sufferer from dyspepsia. My remedies afforded him but little relief, but since taking Munyon's Remedies he has entirely recovered."

It space permitted hundreds of testimonies could be printed of those who have been cured of dyspepsia, Dysentery, Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds, and all forms of nervous diseases.

Munyon's Remedies act almost instantly, speedily curing the most obstinate cases. Rheumatism cured in from one to three days. Neuralgia and sciatica are quickly relieved. Catarrh positively cured. Headache cured promptly, and Kidney trouble, piles, etc., all relieved. All female complaints quickly cured. These remedies are sold by all druggists, mostly for 25c per vial. Write for full information and price to weak and debilitated men. Price, \$1.

Those who are in doubt as to the nature of their trouble should consult Professor Munyon, 105 Arch street, Philadelphia, giving full symptoms of their disease. Professor Munyon will care for the case and charge only a nominal fee, but his advice absolutely free of all charge. The remedies will be sent to any address on receipt of retail price.

## BABY CARRIAGES.



Best selected and cheapest line of Carriages in Atlanta. Our \$9 Silk Plush, Satin Parasol, Lace Edge Cab is a "Screamer," RHODES.

## SNOK AND HAVERTY FURNITURE CO.

6 Peachtree St. mech 10-1mo-su-in-th

## OPERA HOUSE.

## NANA LAST WEEK IN ATLANTA OF

## Suchorowsky's Superb Painting!

## The Original and Only NANA.

The most magnificent picture of this or any other kind. A work of art that has delighted millions; a painting that has been the wonder and admiration of two hemispheres; a picture that every one should see and leave.

The management begs very respectfully to thank the community of Atlanta for the very kind and generous interest bestowed on the exhibition. During the five days on which Nana has been on view no fewer than 4,500

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

have honored the exhibition by their presence, and no word but that of admiration has been uttered regarding the beauty and delicacy of the work.

A representation of the nude form in the highest perfection, yet so modest as to put to flight every impure suggestion.

Ladies' Matinee, Tomorrow, Monday.

## SPECIAL RECEPTION FOR LADIES ONLY.

At the request of a number of influential persons, the management has arranged for ladies to view Suchorowsky's superb painting, the management begs to announce a matinee tomorrow, Monday, April 1, beginning at the hour of 6 p. m. for that purpose.

OPERA HOUSE, Marietta Street.

Admission 25 Cents.

## Our Stock of

Furniture, Baby Carriages, Parlor Goods,

Spring Mattresses,

Shades, Curtains, etc.

Is complete in every particular, and our motto will be: Bottom Prices.

Office Furniture a Specialty.

BROWN, BRADBURY & CATLETT

FURNITURE CO.,

5 Peachtree St.

COOK REMEDY CO.

# PART 2. THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. 13 TO 24

VOL. XXII.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

R. E. O'Donnelly.

F. G. S. Ellis, New York.

John Morris.

## KEELY COMPANY KEELY COMPANY KEELY COMPANY KEELY COMPANY



5 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, full 3 1/2 yards long. 98c



50 dozen Damask Linen Towels, open 28 in. 23c



### From E. S. Jaffray & Co.'s Great Liquidation Offerings.

Saturday, 11:30 p. m.

Telegram just received from our resident New York buyer, announcing that he has purchased over Ten Thousand Dollars worth of Fancy Silks, Novelty Dress Fabrics, Imported Wash Goods, Embroideries, Laces and Ribbons from the sudden liquidation sale inaugurated by the receivers of E. S. Jaffray & Co. Every thing was secured at One-third and One-half regular prices and will be retailed here in the same way. A large part of these grand merchandise trophies will arrive by express early Monday morning and be ready for sale at the opening of our doors. This is one of the most stupendous and important trade events that ever created tumult in the metropolis. Our buyer being on the spot was quick to gather the rarest plums. To-morrow and during the days to follow, we will present Dry Goods bargains that will be veritable revelations to the oldest, most experienced and economical people in Atlanta.

### Dress Silks.

To classify the novelties, describe them in words—would be vain. Ere we should write and you read, the particular style would be gone. Your eyes must interpret. We've made it easy for them to do so. These may tempt you. **EVERY ONE A BARGAIN.**

Taffeta Silks in small checks and modest prints, wonderfully airy and graceful, twelve of the neatest and prettiest colorings, 34 in., worth 50c; Our price ..... 39c

Entrelac Polka, a light taffeta with parallel wrought zig-zag crinkles, white ground with sharp printed figures in a score of hyacinth hues, worth 50c; Our price ..... 39c

### Unparalleled Sale of Fine Silks at One Dollar.

Brocade Taffetas—Black Ground Taffetas with embroidered colored figures; Checked and Striped Taffetas, Faconne Taffetas, Glace Broderie Cameo Silks, Pekin Plisse Satin Crepe—French Jaquards—Pompadour Taffetas—Plain and Brocade Black Satin Duchesse—Black Satin Luxor—Black Failles—Black Imperial Gros Grains—Black Taffetas and Rhadames, worth up to \$1.50; our price ..... \$1.00

Bayadere Venetian Silks, white ground, some with small figures, some with lacey stripes, some peculiar chequered or striped all beautiful with delicate tints, worth 75c; Our price ..... 49c

Surah Silk Crepes, alligator effect, twenty-six plain colors and Taffetas, zig-zag crinkled, solid ground with colored stripes an inch apart, 34 in. wide, worth 75c; Our price ..... 50c

### Colored Dress Goods.

Fine Art in Dress Goods is developing every hour. The present Dress Goods interest touches England, France, Germany and several of our own American States. And today there are no twice-told tales, even though some things heretofore noticed have not been half described. Give us a few moments that we may tell you the freshest news.

Checked French Suiting and All-wool Shepherd Plaid Cheviot, refined colorings, twelve distinct styles, 36 in. wide, worth 50c; our price ..... 39c

French Melange Crepe and fine Cheviot Checks, a long range of melange shades, eighteen different styles, 40 in. wide, worth 65c; our price ..... 49c

Pin Checked Taffetas French Tailor Checks and new All-wool Crepon effects, sixteen original styles, 42 in. wide, worth 85c; our price ..... 59c

Paris Melange Dignons, Silk-and-Wool Suitings, Three-toned Checks and Figured Granite Cloth, all colors, 44 in. wide, worth \$1.25; our price ..... \$1.00 up to ..... \$2.50

### Black Dress Goods.

Literally from the East they have come trooping, and tomorrow there will be high carnival among them. The novelty and variety of these goods tax the resources of our advertisers to adequately describe them as we desire. At best the appended quotations are but the bones to which your thought must add the remaining elements.

All-wool Black Surah Serge—pure fleece and no nonsense in the weave or dye—full of draping grace, 40 in. wide, worth 50c; our price ..... 35c

All-wool Mohair Brilliantine and Sille finished Henrietta, put together sturdily by best looms of France, 40 in. wide, worth 75c; our price ..... 50c

Brocaded and Satin-dotted Armures of jettest black and rich Silk-warp Henrietta Cloth, plump 42 in. wide, worth 90c; our price ..... 59c

Silk-finished Diagonal Brocades, easily worth 90c, at 65c; Black Serges, Armures and Crepe Effects, 44 in. wide, worth \$1.00; our price ..... 75c

As the days go by something more will be told of the vast varieties. It must be remembered that this great gathering is the most positively rare and exclusive stock in this country. Many of the styles are here only and in very small quantities. Several important lots are passed without notice merely for lack of time and space. We show in Black forty-six variations of the Crepe motif.

\$1.00 up to ..... \$4.00

### Black and Colored Crepons.

In a general sense the world is wearing Crepe. Crepe is emancipated—no longer limited to the sombre black of weeds and mourning. Wools, Silks and Cottons all claim its crinkles and fine little wrinkles as a feature in fashionable Dress fabrics. Crepe is Oriental in origin, but like almost every beautiful effect has been captured and enriched by Westerns all over Europe. The French have triumphed with it in Wools and christened it Crepon. We show the following:

Corrugated, Joggled, Rocco, Rippled, Pepple, Bark and Pineapple effects—Crepon Grenadines, Silk-striped Crepons, Beroe Crepons, Pelisse Crepons, Tricotine Crepons, Crocodile and Sangier Crepons. They come in black and all the Spring-time tints, cardinal, olive, pearl, gray, cerise, brown, tan and maize. 75c up to \$3.00

Every yard imported and warranted handsomest weave, best dye and unquestionably lowest priced to be found anywhere.

### Skirts.

All our Skirts are modeled after the Paquin craze. They taper at the waist and flare to the bottom. We offer this week:

All-wool Storm and Surah Serge and fine Henrietta Skirts, worth up to \$8; our price only ..... \$5.00

Full Circular Skirt of Black Silk, heavy and dependable quality, worth \$10.00; our price ..... \$7.50

Black Mohair Brilliantine Separate Skirts, lined with percale, worth \$11.50; our price ..... \$8.50

Plain and Figured Black Satin Duchesse and All-wool Crepon Skirts, worth \$13.50; our price ..... \$10.00

Godet Skirts of Black Wool Pebble and Crinkle Crepon, tailor-made, newest model ..... \$12.50

Paquin Skirts of Novelty Wool Crepon, organ back, five plaited, fullest pattern, lined with hair cloth ..... \$13.50

### Capes and Wrappers.

Roam around the racks that hold the Spring Capes. This is something of what you'll see. There's not a dronish Style here.

Fine All-Wool Cloth, Double Cape, extra full sweep, correct length, overcape and collar neatly embroidered in silk and lined cloth applique. A Spanish shape and one of the best sellers. ....

The popular full circle, perforated Cloth Caps, made from all-wool cloths, perforated in neat designs, satin ribbon ruching around neck and streamers down front, lined throughout with silk. ....

Full Circular Sweep Figured Satin Cape, copy from one of the Paris favorites, correct length, deep chiffon and ribbon, quilling around neck, lined throughout with satin Rhadame, streamers down front. ....

A brilliant array of Women's Ready-made Wrappers. They come in Calico, Lawn, Percale, Sateen, Challis, Cashmere, China and India Silk. Prices range from 75c to \$12.50. Beautifully trimmed and made according to the happiest and most graceful ideas. ....

### Waists.

In addition to the Silk Waists quoted below we have a grand variety made of best Wash Goods. Every worthy style.

Handsome styles in black Surah Silk Waists, full back and front, large sleeves, worth \$5.00; our price ..... \$3.75

Black India Silk Waists, made full back and front, and with extra large sleeves, worth \$6.50, at ..... \$4.50

Sarah Silk Waists, black ground with colored stripes of satin, tastefully trimmed, large sleeves, worth \$7.50; \$6.00

Illuminated Striped Glace Silk Waists, choice effects, superb styles, every imaginable color, worth \$8.50; our price ..... \$6.00

Beautiful Taffeta and Fancy India Silk Waists, various color combinations; French crushed collar, worth \$9.00; our price ..... \$6.50

Soft Brocaded, Striped and Figured Taffetas and Plaid India Silk Waists, twenty colors, large sleeves and boned, worth \$10.00, at ..... \$7.50

### Printed Wash Goods.

know some of the hardy hedge-flower stuffs from dainty exotics that cost perhaps five times as much. Revelations this week in myriad airy fairy Fabrics.

Jacquards, white grounds with colored zig-zag stripes, 32 in. .... 10c

English lawns, navy grounds, with white dots and stripes. .... 10c

Crinkled and chain-striped Seersuckers, all colors. .... 10c

Immense assortment evenly woven American Gingham. .... 10c

Fine Shirting Percales, fifty designs, 36 in. wide. .... 10c

Colonna Dimities, white grounds, with colored stripes. .... 12 1/2c

Navy blue Lawn, white stripes and figures, 32 in. .... 12 1/2c

Striped Ducks, light and dark grounds, best grades. .... 12 1/2c

Ragbag Crepe in all the tints for evening wear, 30 in. .... 12 1/2c

Beautiful striped Dimities, very sheer, smooth and fine. .... 12 1/2c

Marquise Lawn, tinted grounds, corded and figured, 32 in. .... 15c

Colored Swisses with white seed dots, 32 in. .... 15c

Striped Piques in over sixty color combinations, 32 in. .... 15c

Comber Lawns—late novelties, stripes and dots, all colors. .... 15c

Japonette in lilac, nile, red, yellow, blue and pink. .... 15c

French Batiste, white grounds, stripes and bright figures, 40 in. .... 19c

Stripec Plisse Novelties, twenty rich colorings. .... 25c

Imported Striped and Figured Dimities, white grounds. .... 25c

Persian Lawns and genuine French Swiss plain white. .... 25c

Printed French Organries, sixty different patterns. .... 39c

## KEELY COMPANY KEELY COMPANY KEELY COMPANY





## SILVER THE TALK.

Gossip from Washington Gives the Silver Men's Plans

## ABOUT SILVER AND SIBLEY.

It is Thought That the First Is All Right.

## NOT THE SECOND WILL FAIL.

The White Metal Is Receiving Much Attention Now.

## THE REPUBLICANS ARE COURTING IT

A Branching Off from the Old Parties Is Not Considered Likely—There'll Be Silver Plank in One.

Washington, March 30.—(Special)—It is not probable that when the time comes round for a presidential campaign Mr. Sibley, who has been named so far in advance by the "Bimetallic League," will take the field as a candidate for the silver men.

The silver leaders desire, if possible, to avoid the necessity of organizing silver men into another party. The action of the Bimetallic League in starting an organization is not antagonistic to the general plan of working within the old party, but it is expected to fit in exactly with the general scheme.

There is an extraordinary activity among the silver men here at this time and much more than the public conceive of is being done in preparation for the struggle of '96. Recognizing the situation, the silver men propose to begin now the fight to secure the next president.

It is pretty generally understood among the leaders that they are not to be influenced by their party associations to support any candidate whose position on this question is not entirely satisfactory to them. A number of informal conferences which have been held to this determination and the first manifestation of the firmness of the republican silver men will be when it comes to the reorganization of the committee of the senate.

It will be necessary, in order to accomplish what they want in this organization, it is believed that they would ignore entirely the republican party and associate themselves with the silver men of any party to effect the reorganization. It is not believed, however, that such a course will be necessary, since the anti-silver republicans will probably be inclined to satisfy their demands.

If the silver leaders can accomplish an effective understanding among their people in both parties they will probably devote their efforts to the accomplishment of what is desired through the medium of the old party conventions—or the other. If both of the old parties fail to fully recognize the silver sentiment, both in the platform and nomination, there are two courses which it is proposed to pursue. One is to select as a silver candidate on an independent ticket some free coinage which is both prominent and influential in one of the old parties and who has not heretofore given any silver issue and who has not been suspected of weakness in loyalty to his party. The other is to go to no name candidate but to vote for independent electors in each state pledged on assembling in the electoral college to vote for some man for president who can be relied upon to loyalty support the cause of the free coinage of silver at a rate of 50 to 1.

In some states these independent electors might be chosen by republican votes and in others by democratic votes, but when the electoral college meets, all, whether democrats or republicans, would unite on a free coinage man for the presidency, regardless of the old party nomination.

It is said that the silver men in the republican party will not be satisfied with the nomination of either McKinley, Harrison, or Allison.

OVERRULLED THE OBJECTION.

The Members of the M. E. Conference Decide to Visit Cleveland.

Washington, March 30.—The principal business of the morning session of the Baltimore Methodist Episcopal conference was the authorization of a \$30,000 bond to aid Wesleyan Female Institute.

A large portion of the money was subscribed by members of the conference.

A member referring to an objection made to the accepting of the invitation of President Cleveland to visit the white house, said the ground that a similar invitation had been declined from President Grant.

After the transaction of some routine business the members of the conference adjourned to visit the white house, where they were received by President Cleveland in the east room.

## POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

Washington's New Postmaster—Receipts and Expenditures.

Washington, March 30.—The president to-day appointed Charles Edgar Brown, postmaster at Cincinnati, vice John Edgar, postmaster at Cleveland, O., vice A. T. Anderson, postmaster expired; also a considerable number of postmasters in the north and west.

The official monthly statement of the postmaster receipts and expenditures for March, which will be issued Monday, will show that the treasury department is no longer legal and the sixty people, mostly women, upon whom were today dismissed. These ladies were employed in counting the several thousand letters which will have to be done by details of clerks from the several bureaus. Many affecting scenes were witnessed to-day when the final discharges were made.

## TAYLOR IN CHILE.

Pierre, S. D., March 30.—W. Taylor, the defaulter state treasurer, is in Chile, the seat of the rebellion with 500 men, for the purpose of Panama, which he crossed by rail and proceeded down the Pacific. He is now comfortably located at Valparaiso. The Pinkerton detective reached Havana on Taylor's trial five weeks after he had sailed for the island, and reported him as having sailed for Vera Cruz, Mexico.

## Declared Unconstitutional.

Cincinnati, O., March 30.—The direct inheritance tax levied by the last legislature was yesterday declared unconstitutional by the circuit court, which held it was in violation of the constitution of the state, the deficiency will be stated at \$27,000,000 in round figures. The receipts show an improvement over February of \$3,000,000, while the expenditures remain about the same for February.

The government has decided to survey the Armstead land, owned by it in southwestern North Carolina, with a view to placing it upon the market within a few months. The tract amounts to about \$2,000

acres, and it is said to contain valuable minerals. The government originally became possessed of the land by taking it for debt.

## GOVERNOR TILLMAN TALKS.

He Has a Word to Say About the Constitutional Convention.

Augusta, Ga., March 30.—(Special)—In an interview ex-Governor Tillman says of the constitutional convention question:

"Many of my friends have misunderstood my action, and others have been quick to suggest treachery to the people, in a willingness to make terms with the enemies of the reform movement, which is unfair and undemocratic, inasmuch as I agreed to advocate an equal division as far as possible, thereby surrendering the right of the majority to govern. I note that great stress was laid on the fact of the governor and myself agreeing to an equal division, and the proposal to substitute 'fair' or 'equitable' for 'equal,' was rejected mainly on that ground, and herein lies the very danger of which I spoke in a previous interview, of betrayal of the reform movement under the guise of pacification."

"As a trusted leader of the reform movement I could never consent to advocate any scheme that would jeopardize the right to vote of the poor and illiterate white men who have so trusted me. These were warned by the conservatives who opposed the calling of the convention that 'No man' would be called to the convention who had voted for the 'equal division.' The 'equal division' was not done, however, and the convention was called that would have been their last time; and now it is proposed to have a convention elected giving the conservatives half of the representation with other conditions, thus making it possible to have the predictions fulfilled. The excuse is that we may have a constitution which will insure white supremacy without resort to fraud."

"I don't know that any proposal to incorporate a provision in the new constitution which will give us a fraudulent white supremacy, but we can't lift ourselves over the fence by our bootstraps, and we must have relief from the incubus of universal negro suffrage."

## ADDRESSED THE NEGROES.

McKinley Was in Savannah Yesterday—Reception Tended Him.

Savannah, Ga., March 30.—(Special)—General McKinley was shown the hospitalities of Savannah in a royal style today. He was visited this morning by the city council, headed by Mayor Myers, after which he and his party were given a carriage ride over the city, visiting Bonaventure square and the site of the Thunderbolt, where a fish dinner was spread.

This afternoon he accepted an invitation to meet the prominent colored men of the city. The meeting was arranged in one of the leading colored hotels of the city, and was present about fifty prominent colored ministers, professors and politicians. Speeches were made by Rev. E. K. Love and Rev. J. J. Burham, after which Governor McKinley made a few remarks, speaking of the condition of the negroes in the educational and national advancement.

Tonight he was entertained an informal public reception at the Commercial Club, where he was welcomed by President Edmund K. Kirby. Governor McKinley thanked the club for the reception and informed the courtesy shown him but made no speech. In speaking with a local republican, Mr. M. A. Hanna, who is in charge of the Bimetallic League, said the trip was to help in the cause of '96. Recognizing the situation, the silver men propose to begin now the fight to secure the next president.

It is pretty generally understood among the leaders that they are not to be influenced by their party associations to support any candidate whose position on this question is not entirely satisfactory to them.

A number of informal conferences which have been held to this determination and the first manifestation of the firmness of the republican silver men will be when it comes to the reorganization of the committee of the senate.

TONIGHT.

## SHE WEDS ONCE MORE

Mrs. Harcourt Has Secured a Divorce and Will Marry This Week.

HER FATHER IS MAYOR OF GRAND RAPIDS

This Time She Marries a Lawyer, and There Is a Spicy Story as to How They Met and Lived.

She has secured a divorce—pretty Mrs. Harcourt, the wife of Edwin Harcourt, the convict swindler.

But that is not all—she is to be married—this dainty, blue-eyed, fair-haired young woman, whose vicarious suffering, as she made it appear, during her stay in Atlanta some months ago, appealed to the sympathetic hearts of those who heard her plaint and gained admission for her into the home of the friends.

It is another chapter in the career of this romantic and attractive young woman. But those that know Mrs. Harcourt are not surprised, for she had a cruel faculty for crushing hearts, and has figured in a series of sensations that stamp her as a woman of remarkable interest.

This week she will wed Mr. Louis Spencer Daniel, lawyer, lecturer and journalist, who is now a prominent young citizen of Clarksville, Tenn.

This last conquest of Mrs. Harcourt has met the approval of her wealthy parents, who has been so long estranged, because of her elopement with Edwin Harcourt, and he has given his consent for her to return with her prospective husband to his home in Big Rapids, Mich., of which city he is now the mayor.

## A Pauper Millionaire.

The strange story of Harcourt's blighted life was told first in The Constitution, and the fact, as she told, that he was not a stranded actor, but the son of H. T. Buckner, a millionaire merchant of New York, caused a wide sensation.

Harcourt, or Buckner, as his name really is, grew up surrounded by all the luxuries he could desire. His father was and is now a member of one of the largest mercantile establishments in New York.

But the young man was wayward as well as brilliant. He traveled abroad, and when he returned his father reproved him for his reckless habits. His pride was high, and a quarrel with his father followed which ended in his being denounced and disowned.

Buckner had rare histrionic ability, and connected himself with a company going south. The troupe was on several nights at Knoxville, and during one performance the girls of a female seminary attended in a body.

With them was Miss Edith Mai Shields, whose father, James Shields, was prominent and wealthy.

The young lady was only fifteen, but she was remarkably pretty, and her vivacious manner made her a favorite wherever she was known.

That night at the theater the splendid physique and handsome countenance of Buckner, who had assumed the name of Harcourt, dazzled her school-girl eyes and added her young affections.

In some way they met. Admiration was mutual, and she consented to elope from the institution. When this happened, and her father found it out, he stormed with rage, and swore a good, round oath that she should never return to his roof.

## A Penurious Pair.

It was a strange state of affairs. The families of both were wealthy, yet neither could count up even a small supply of shekels.

Harcourt continued on the stage, and his wife accompanied him, though, according to her own statement made while in Atlanta, she never appeared before the footlights herself.

After a tour of three months Mrs. Harcourt was deposited in a small town in Tennessee, while her husband continued his checkered career.

## That Columbus Trip.

He came to Columbus, Ga. The incidents of his stay there are well remembered. His lordly manner and fine address gained him entrance into the best circles. He represented himself as unmarried, and was making wonderful progress with a young society woman of that place.

One day Harcourt disappeared. The young lady followed the alarm. He had skipped with her jewels, which she had given him in a spirit of fun during an afternoon visit.

He was chased down, captured and sentenced to one year of hard labor.

Scarcely a year ago he was brought to Atlanta, where he was placed in the convict camp of the Chattahoochee brick yards.

He is there now, pining, suffering and sad.

**Mr. Louis Spencer Daniels Appears.**

During the while his wife was rusticking near Clarksville, Tenn., blissfully unaware of the doings of her liege, until one day a paper containing an account of the Columbus sensation dropped into her hands.

She was horrified, grieved, prostrated. It was natural at first, but with characteristic fickle temperament she wiped her tears away and became very—so much, in fact, that she determined to get a divorce at once, and with that purpose in view strode into the office of Mr. Louis Spencer Daniels.

The young man is known in Atlanta, and has a number of college mates here who regard him as a good, solid, aristocratic nature. He comes from a good family.

The young woman made a deep impression upon the lawyer, and he agreed to fix up the papers necessary to secure the divorce.

In the meantime he became so infatuated that he asked her to marry him the moment the divorce was granted.

## His Trip to Atlanta.

But Mrs. Harcourt interceded. Mr. Daniels had an engagement to talk over matters one day. She did not come. He began inquiries. It was learned that she had taken a sudden departure—whence he did not know.

It was at this time that the appealing smile of the young woman showed itself in Atlanta. She visited Chief Connolly, critical and witty, who told her that she had determined to stay near her husband in his distress, where she could make daily visits to him and comfort him.

She told the newspaper of her inexorable papa, and sympathy was so excited that she was urged to action to care for her while in Atlanta.

A place in the Home for the Friends was secured, and regular trips she would make to the scene of Harcourt's confinement. There was something in her pitiful situation—her apparent tender devotion to the actor, and his luckless life—that seemed sad.

## A Sensational Conga.

After remaining in Atlanta for several months, she made, one morning, a hurried and unexpected departure from the home of the friends.

Devastating news of a queer nature came. It was said that at the time of the marriage of the Chatta-hoochee Brick Company she was in the habit of meeting Porter Stocke the agent of Alf Cassin, who was allowed the privileges of the place, as far as it was possible. A note was intercepted which showed that Mrs. Harcourt, instead of coming to the place to see her sick husband, really

came to meet Stocke.

For this the privileges of Stocke were curtailed, and he was put to hard work again.

Atlanta Patrolmen Take the Oath of Office Before Chairman Johnson.

## THE FORCE SWORN IN

Atlanta Patrolmen Take the Oath of Office Before Chairman Johnson.

## THE MAKEUP OF THE DETECTIVE FORCE

There Were Some Changes, and Joe Green and Looney Were Reduced to the Banks—What the Men Say.

the mounted force was organized. An additional sergeant was necessary then and he was elected to the place.

His good service caused his election to a captaincy eight years ago, which position he has faithfully filled.

**A Brave Man Is Jennings.**

Captain Henry Jennings is beyond question the most interesting officer on the force. He is a man of impressive personality as well as striking face. His resemblance to Bismarck is wonderful.

Jennings was one of the bravest men that donned the gray, and he made an eminent war record as a soldier, intrepid and true, he was a member of the Troup Artillery, and distinguished himself for fierce fighting and daring deeds.

After the war Captain Jennings settled in Oconee county where, for a number of years, he prospered. He was unfortunate however, in signing security bonds to the amount of \$15,000, which amount he lost entirely and was unable to fall back on his savings.

It was after this that he came to Atlanta and started out again on a meager salary.

Eight years ago he was elected to the police force, serving four years as a private.

He is fully qualified to take a captaincy,

and his work in capacity will tell.

**Captain J. C. Joiner.**

Captain J. C. Joiner, promoted from station house keeper, is a native of Atlanta, and he has a number of prominent relatives.

For some years he took up his residence near Lithia Springs, where he was engaged in farming.

Many years ago he was elected to the police force, serving four years as a private.

He is fully qualified to take a captaincy,

and his work in capacity will tell.

**The petition for a receiver for the Westminster Land Company, filed in the superior court yesterday morning by stockholders of the company, makes some lively legal literature.**

The petitioners allege fraud in the management of the company's affairs and they desire the appointment of a receiver to protect their rights and of all parties concerned.

The petitioners are Henry Cranston, Merger Slaughter, D. B. Hollis, W. P. Nicholson, J. C. Bridger, H. Weber, S. C. Glass, E. O. Pritchard, L. D. Nelson, Stocks Coal Company, Morgan & Brother Mrs. Jenny Smith and other stockholders of the company.

The petition set forth that on or about the first day of March, 1891, H. L. Woodward, George E. Hoppe, Henry Lanier and W. M. Goldsmith, and certain other parties, associated themselves together for the purpose of getting up a land company or corporation to buy a certain tract of land, lying in land lot 138, of the fourteenth district of Fulton county, and containing eighty-six acres, more or less, the object of said company being to improve said property, divide it up into small lots and realize a profit from the sale of said lots; that the promoters represented to them that said tract of land contained ninety-two acres and cost \$10,000, and that the proposed company would be sold land at cost.

It was further proposed in the subscription lists to issue ninety-two shares of stock of a par value of \$100, each payable one-third cash, balance in one and one-half years, with interest at 6 per cent on deferred payment, and said promoters represented that for each share of stock subscribed by the petitioners there would be one acre of land to secure the same and make it valuable, and by means of said property, the promoters intended to add subscribe to said stock and did subscribe to said stock for a total of twenty-five shares.

**When the Company Began Business.**

A charter was granted the company or April 10, 1891, and on that date there was a meeting of the stockholders to elect a chairman of the board and a chairman of the board.

Mr. Johnson declined at first, but then the men were persistent in calling for a speech.

**They Called for the Chairman.**

After the formality of the election was finished, the men began to call for the chairman of the board, and they were to take the oath of office for another term.

All of the men were lined up in double rank before the place from which Judge Calhoun daily dispenses justice and where the court is in session.

One of the officers was sworn.

Chief Commissioner took the authorized oath and was followed by Chief Detectives Wright.

Then came the captains with Manley and Joiner and Jennings on each side.

**They Were All Glad.**

The crowd that filled the recorder's courtroom yesterday was a large one.

An anxious and fear as to their fate had been settled and they were to take the oath of office to another term.

The three captains will all be on duty tomorrow.

**KILLED BY A CAR.**

A Negro Boy Tried to Cross a Street

4 Car Track.

Macon, Ga., March 20.—(Special)—A horrible accident happened on the Macon and Indian Spring street electric railway this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

A car which was being operated by Motorman H. A. Brickner ran over and crushed to death a negro boy, falling from a bridge, about two years old.

Mr. Johnson, the boy's father, was a negro.

Motorman, conductor and engineer were all present.

Motorman and conductor were both

severely injured.

## BANK WON IT.

vine's Bondsmen Must Pay the  
with Interest and Damages.

NATIONAL BANK GETS \$18,000

Set for the Attorneys—Verdict  
Yesterday in the Case,  
which Was a Long One.

of the Gate City National Bank  
Fidelity and Casualty Company  
of New York, which has been on  
Judge Howard Van Eps in the  
or a week and a half, was con-  
sidered, resulting in a verdict for

as brought about by the refusal  
of the Fidelity and Casualty Company  
of New York, to a \$1,000 bond signed by them  
Edwin, when the latter defen-  
sion with a large sum of  
going to the Gate City National  
time ago.

as for the amount of the bond  
\$9 damages, with interest on  
and for the attorneys' fees  
and costs of the suit.

in the case awarded the bank  
\$1,000 to cover the claim of  
the party that the \$1,000 damages  
reduced to \$1,000. The amount  
as follows: Ten thousand dollars  
\$1,000 interest; \$1,000 dam-  
ages; \$1,000 attorneys' fees. The costs  
have not yet been named.

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# M. RICH & BROS.

## CUT PRICE SALE OF MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

CORSET COVERS, square yoke, with embroidery, reduced from 70c to

44c

CORSET COVERS with round yoke, Val. lace and ribbon, reduced from \$1.00 to

79c

CORSET COVERS, embroidery trimming, reduced from \$1.10 to

87c

CHEMISE, plain domestic corded, reduced from 50c to

29c

CHEMISE, fine muslin with embroidered yokes, reduced from 75c to

58c

CHEMISE, domestic and cambric, handsomely embroidered, reduced from \$1.00 to

79c

DRAWERS, fine domestic with 3 tucks, reduced from 45c to

25c

DRAWERS, fine cambric, also domestic, with three tucks and embroidery ruffle, reduced from 60c to

A line at 48c  
A line at 67c  
A line at 87c

That are 25c per cent. less than cost.

Fine cambric DRAWERS, with wide Val. lace insertion and tucks, cost us \$1.10, sells now at

97c

GOWNS, fine domestic, tucked yokes, reduced from 65c to

44c

Fine domestic GOWNS with tucked yoke and large sailor collar, reduced from 90c to

64c

Fine cambric and domestic GOWNS, in five different styles, elaborately trimmed with embroidery and cambric ruffles, reduced from \$1.25 each to

92c

SKIRTS, fine domestic Skirt, tucked and cambric ruffles, reduced from 65c each to

44c

Finer lines 62c, 72c and 82c each; great bargains.

Fine domestic SKIRT, with cambric ruffle and wide Torchon lace, reduced from \$1.25 each to

97c

M. RICH & BROS.

WHAT SHE COULD.

IAN + MacLAREN.

(Copyright 1895.)

he grew too busy, to watch till the anxious face would suddenly brighten and a rapid change would be made in the poos—the household contributing to something to present, the dress, the embroidery, the private and public charity would accommodate each other with change. Careless were strictly forbidden in those times of abstruse calculation, and the Evil One who stands at every man's elbow, tempts Trevor to roll the counterpane into a bundle—purse, money and all—but Maud, when he confessed, said that no human being would be allowed to fall into such a trap.

Trevor was obliged to open her wardrobe fourteen days after the funeral, and the first thing he lighted upon was the purses. They lay in a row on an old account book—a modesty which was so absurd and tricky a spirit is patient, he admitted him more swiftly than the sight of a mouse.

Was ever any one so faithful and conscientious—so self-forgetful and kind, so capable and, clever in every sphere? Laterly he had sneered at the purses, and once he had told Maud she ought to be as good as the gold in one and the silver in the other. This was marked out by providence for charity, since it made no provision for pennies and laid a handicap of inconvenience on the three-penny bits. It retained the subtle traits of an old-fashioned woman, and the judge will have to award the damages.

Maud Trevor was a genuine woman, and kept her accounts with the aid of six purses. One was an ancient handbag, which was used to be equipped with silk and thread and needles and buttons and from a secret place yielded to the third generation a bank note of value. This capacious receptacle was evidently intended for the household—especially budget depended for success on an unfailing supply of copper. Another had come from her mother, and was an antique handbag—but so absurd and tricky a spirit is patient, he admitted him more swiftly than the sight of a mouse.

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## 24 PAGES

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 31, 1895.

## All's Well That Ends Well.

The good people of Atlanta and their officials get along, as a rule, more harmoniously than other communities, but occasionally there is a slight ripple on the surface, and during the past few days we have had something of the sort in our police circles.

Now that everything has been happily and satisfactorily settled, leaving everybody in the best possible humor, some of the talk of the past week seems rather wild and ridiculous. It was said on the street corners that there would be a prolonged deadlock in the police commission; that factional differences would be engendered; that there was danger of losing our old and experienced police officers and men, and that their places would be filled by an untried force.

Captain English cut the Gordian knot of the whole business when he unselfishly threw his personal interests overboard and declined to be any longer a candidate for the chairmanship.

In retiring from the office which he has filled so worthily and well for the past thirteen years, Captain English lays down the gavel with the consciousness of having discharged his duty without fear or favor, and with the knowledge that his fellow citizens heartily endorse his conduct. He has made not only a clean record, but a bright record—one that he may well be proud of—and he now has more friends at his back than he ever had before.

His successor, Chairman Johnson, takes the chair with the confidence and good wishes of the public. He is an energetic man of the people—a self-made man, thoroughly identified with Atlanta—and it goes without saying that he will do his level best to maintain the high official standard of his predecessor. In this he will be cordially supported by the commissioners and the people.

We do not look for any factual divisions growing out of the recent disagreement in the police commission. The compromise settled everything. The prophets of evil were disappointed. Not a man was dropped from the regular force to make place for a new favorite, and only a few changes were made in the distribution of offices.

The thing to do now is to pull together. That is the Atlanta way, and during our exposition year it is more important than ever that we should get together and have perfect harmony. With the example set by Captain English, we do not believe that our officials and citizens will allow any factional discord to interfere with our prosperity and progress. Let us revive our old-time spirit of comradeship and pull together. That is the way to exalt Atlanta, and it is the way to win.

**Another Object Lesson.**  
We have received the eighth annual report of the Mexican National Railroad Company for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1894, from President W. G. Raoul. The report is very complete, giving a detailed statement of the operations of the company, earnings and expenses, and the showing made will undoubtedly be very satisfactory to the owners of the property.

We desire to briefly notice the gross earnings and the gain of the main line, which is given in Mexican currency based on silver. The total gross earnings in 1893 were \$3,977,370.05. The total gross earnings in 1894 were \$4,112,068.57, showing an increase of \$134,608.52. The gain in net earnings for 1894 was \$1,920,138.98; the gain in 1893 was \$1,656,531.80; increase of 1894 over 1893, \$263,007.18.

It will be remembered that two years ago Mr. Raoul was probably one of the strongest gold men in this state. The Constitution has from time to time noticed what he has to say about his change of sentiment in regard to silver and bimetallism. We are not surprised that he should have altered his opinion on the currency question when he is able to make such a showing with his road. Mr. Raoul is an accomplished railroad man, and much of the improvement in his business is undoubtedly due to his good management; but we have some magnificent railroad men in the United States, with splendid railroads, whose balance sheets show as great a loss if not greater than Mr. Raoul's does gain.

These facts we give to let our people understand that the present financial

system, the continued issuance of bonds on our part and the determination of Mr. Cleveland and his followers to force the country to the gold standard alone, are the sole cause of our trouble. It not only affects the railroads here, but the price of every commodity in the land, and while the men who own the bonds, by the enhancement of the value of their money, are getting all the benefits of it, the owners of the commodities of the country, the owners of the land, the owners of our manufacturing establishments, are cramped to death by this unnatural policy.

How long will our people submit quietly to such squeezing for the benefit of the foreign bondholders?

## Down in the Wiregrass.

Our readers will miss a good thing if they overlook in this issue the first of a series of letters from the wiregrass region of Georgia, by Mr. P. J. Moran, The Constitution's accomplished staff correspondent.

In the letter on another page Mr. Moran gives a bird's-eye view, so to speak, of Wayne county, and the picture presented is a very attractive one. The farmers in this favored locality are happy and prosperous, with substantial bank deposits and an abundance of the good things of life.

The story of Mr. Reddick's big sheep farm cannot fail to interest our readers, and the figures given in regard to the wool industry will be a revelation to many. It seems that the wool crop brings about \$17,000,000 a year into Georgia under the present tariff, but under the McKinley tariff it yielded more than double that sum. In fact, our sheep growers will probably lose about \$22,000,000 this year and this large amount will go into the pockets of the eastern woolen mill owners, who are the only beneficiaries of free wool. This is of course unjust to our farmers, who have to pay high prices for manufactured woolen goods, which are still produced.

Yet the farmers in Wayne and other counties in southern Georgia are getting along splendidly. They make money out of their mutton and wool because they need no shelter for their sheep and have good pasture all the year round. They send big droves of fine beavers to market, and their lumber, turpentine, long staple cotton, fruit and syrup bring them large cash returns. Southern Georgia is the great naval stores region of the republic, and this industry is better than a gold mine.

Long staple cotton is steadily increasing its area. Formerly it was mainly confined to the sea islands, but it is now grown in about one-third of the state. Last year 75,000 bales of this grade of cotton were received at Savannah, and this year there will be an increase of 15,000 or 20,000 bales. As it varies from 10 to 20 cents a pound, it will be seen that it is a very profitable crop.

But we do not propose to synthesize our staff correspondent's letter. It is full of instructive and entertaining figures and facts, and should be closely read and studied. The possibilities of the wiregrass region can hardly be overestimated. It is literally a land of milk and honey, with a balmy climate, a fertile soil and a variety of products which keep the ready cash jingling in the pockets of the south Georgia farmers from the beginning to the end of the year. We feel confident that the remaining letters of the series will be eagerly looked for.

## Business Hero and Elsewhere.

The commercial agencies of Dun & Co. and Bradstreet report a steady revival of business for the past three weeks and they make a gratifying showing for Atlanta and other leading southern cities.

With this testimony before us and a rising market for staple products and real estate and better prices for iron and coke, it is plain that the business of the country is on the up grade.

Our Atlanta situation is wonderfully improved, and even the pessimists admit that the outlook is bright. The big real estate sale, the other day, made it evident that city lots are in demand. The property brought good prices, and several of the purchasers in the course of a day or two resold at a fine profit.

The fact cropped out in a talk at the head office of the exposition directory, headed by President Collier, visited Montgomery during the last session of the legislature. They received verbal backing only; and the legislators declined all action upon a state exhibit as such and as the proper cost of the state.

The popular voice of Alabama was raised in protest against the non-action, saying that it repeated "the Chicago shame," when the impending force bill was used as excuse to kill the appropriation bill for the world's fair.

The result of this popular outcry, and of the discussion it provoked, has been to call more general and direct attention of live Alabamians to our exposition and to the great advantages it offers them for advertising the wealth and products of their state. The commercial bodies and the separate cities responded promptly to the suggestion of the Birmingham Commercial Club; representative delegates have been chosen, and the convention of Tuesday next will doubtless settle the question.

All indications seem to point to a favorable result—a practical display of the ores, coal, building stones and other mineral products of Alabama, her vast forestry resources and her less known but largely valuable cereal and grazing possibilities.

The faint-hearted will now feel the reviving touch of confidence and go to work with renewed energy. From this time on we may look forward to a crowded mart; streets filled with shopkeepers; rising buildings on every hand; an increased demand for labor; a rush of new home-seekers, and the ring of

countless hammers will make music in the air.

Long before the gates of the exposition open the ghost of hard times will be laid to rest, and the calamity howlers will all swear that our prosperity is the direct result of their untiring efforts to restore confidence and revive trade and industry. So be it. There is room for all and enough for all in this favored

system, the continued issuance of bonds on our part and the determination of Mr. Cleveland and his followers to force the country to the gold standard alone, are the sole cause of our trouble. It not only affects the railroads here, but the price of every commodity in the land, and while the men who own the bonds, by the enhancement of the value of their money, are getting all the benefits of it, the owners of the commodities of the country, the owners of the land, the owners of our manufacturing establishments, are cramped to death by this unnatural policy.

## The Carnival Feature.

Nothing proposed for adjunct attractions to the exposition has caught the popular fancy more than the fall carnival. The exposition committee on amusements discussed the subject fully and the executive board endorsed it and called a meeting of all citizens interested, to be held at the Chamber of Commerce, on Friday next, at 11:30 a.m.

From all sides comes popular endorsement of the idea, and in very enthusiastic terms. This is natural, for there is no public amusement so suggestive of glitter and delight as a carnival pageant, and certainly none that is so certain to attract a great throng of the best class of pleasure seekers. Atlanta's central seat and ease of access by tens of thousands who have heard of a great creole carnival assure her a visiting throng in excess of those that visit the native home of these pageants.

The Constitution has already advised the prompt action of the business interests of Atlanta. The matter is one which cannot be undertaken by the exposition board, for obvious reasons. A carnival association, separate and distinct, and with its own officers and membership, is what is needed. This can readily be formed, and it should consist of live and representative men, who will see that any pageant given is at least the equal of any that has yet been seen in America. This is the only way to give a carnival which will redound equally to the credit and to the profit of the city. For such a one the means can readily be found; and there should be no delay in its commencement, should Friday's meeting decide on fair car-

riages lower than Newport News; that she has the best and largest lumber facilities of any state on the gulf of Mexico.

More than this, Mobile has long claimed to be the natural port of the great granary and meathouse of the west, because she has shorter and straighter roads to Chicago and because her port charges are the cheapest on the gulf. And she further claims—and has lately proved by absorbing a large share of New Orleans' fruit trade—that she has the shortest line of water traffic with South and Central America. These things are geographic facts. Alabama can make them commercial facts by a little effort; and, commercially regarded, Mobile is Alabama. All her business roads lead to the Rome of her port.

And in great degree Mobile may become the port of Atlanta and of our great outgoing trade, as well as the "port of Chicago." If she takes the proper and the practical steps to explain and to prove the truths of her situation, commerce now seeking the new American fields will make its entry through Mobile. To such proofs and to such advertisement of her vast natural wealth as has never before been possible the Atlanta exposition offers the great opportunity. Here will congregate the earnest and curious people of the South and Central American republics. They will have their own display, for on this particular matter all the facts of recent history and all the experience of financial students are against him.

Even as we are putting these lines on paper word comes from Wall street that there has been a rise in silver, a rise in the price of cotton and an upward movement in the price of stocks. More than this, word comes that experienced dealers in Wall street attribute the sudden upturn in stocks to the increased value of silver. Why? Because silver, being a money metal, an increase in its value marks a corresponding decrease in the value of gold, an (average) corresponding increase in the value of things that are exchangeable in gold.

Atlanta has given her cordial invitation to the sister next door to her. She has thrown her doors wide to receive and to display any and all products and to promulgate all commercial facts about Alabama. The rest that state must do for herself, and she can do it very easily and to her own present and future profit, if she only will do it.

## The Notes of Spring.

The impression that the weather makes on the mind is that spring has come, and yet recent experience warns us to accept the fact somewhat doubtfully, if it be a fact. It is true that some of the more susceptible shrubs and trees are making a great effort to array themselves in leaf and flower, but the close observer cannot fail to note that the older and more conservative trees are showing a good deal of hesitation. They are beginning to show signs of a willingness to yield a little to the courtship of the sun, but it seems that they cannot forget the fickleness that has characterized their woor on other occasions as promising as the present.

Even the wild plum has betrayed surprising coyness, and is now in this latitude blooming with the peach. Usually the plum has bloomed and shed her blossoms by the time the orchards have clothed themselves in pink, but this year the order has been changed, and the wild beauty is as difficult as her more cultivated neighbor.

Already the plants that have been sleeping in their beds during the hard winter have begun to open their eyes, and the result is worth waiting for. Potent plants and paper flowers you may always have with you. As substitutes for those that lift themselves out of the warm bosom of the garden, they do pass well. They are hints; they are reminders; but they lack the flavor as well as the beauty of the genuine children of the soil.

Gentle reader, do not frown because we have placed paper flowers and potent plants in the same category. Give us the privilege, in some things, of being old-fashioned. The hyacinth, for instance, that has been forced into a gaudy existence in a pot lacks the exquisite delicacy and the indescribable aroma that belong to those that grow as the seasons permit.

But we did not intend to flout beliefs or offend tastes. Our main business is with the spring—not the spring the weather bureau has been giving us, but the season that drifts downward from the sun and rises upward from the soil.

We doubt not that today the bubbly blossom is in bloom. A later generation, ticklish in the extreme and hysterical, has named this blossom the sweet shrub, but old-fashioned people are content with the old names close to the sweet shrub, the dogwood and the maple are beginning to make a brave show, and soon the pine, which refuses to take down its flag as a tribute to winter, will begin to take on a tender tint. And in a little while the oaks and the hickories will greet the returning season with their tasseled and gossamer-like flowers.

Meanwhile the sun shines warm as in June, and the west wind would be balmy if it were not burdened with the haze of many burning brush piles. So industrious are the farmers in this matter that the sun sets as mild, as round and as red as any moon, and the children can look at him without blinking or shading their eyes. Thus we have the tokens of spring, the glow of summer and the haze that marks the fall of the year.

There is great commotion among the birds. The English sparrow, noisy and perverse, is the most active of the birds. The commercial bodies and the separate cities responded promptly to the suggestion of the Birmingham Commercial Club; representative delegates have been chosen, and the convention of Tuesday next will doubtless settle the question.

All indications seem to point to a favorable result—a practical display of the ores, coal, building stones and other mineral products of Alabama, her vast forestry resources and her less known but largely valuable cereal and grazing possibilities.

The faint-hearted will now feel the reviving touch of confidence and go to work with renewed energy. From this time on we may look forward to a crowded mart; streets filled with shopkeepers; rising buildings on every hand; an increased demand for labor; a rush of new home-seekers, and the ring of

the jocose stop to listen. With the jocose it is always business before pleasure.

The bustle among the feathered tribe is tremendous, but it all seems to be experimental. The birds as well as the older trees appear to be waiting until after the first full moon in April, which, as all scientific weather observers know, is an event of great importance to the vegetable world. Somehow or other, she further claims—and has lately proved by absorbing a large share of New Orleans' fruit trade—that she has the shortest line of water traffic with South and Central America. These things are geographic facts. Alabama can make them commercial facts by a little effort; and, commercially regarded, Mobile is Alabama. All her business roads lead to the Rome of her port.

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## A GREETING FROM GEORGIA.

Let Me Come Home.  
My God! let me come home!  
I weary of the burning, midday heat.  
The day is dark—my stumbling feet.  
But wander far from the mercy seat!  
Let me come home!

My God! let me come home!  
Rest for my soul—and, no longer blind,  
See sweet contentment there enshrin'd:  
Let me come home!

## PINK AND WHITE.

The Fruit Blooms of the Wire-grass Gloriously Radiant.

## A GARDEN SPOT OF GEORGIA.

Those Advantages Are Challenging Public Attention.

## THE LAND OF SEA ISLAND COTTON

Where Farmers May Still Make a Profit on What They Do.

## THERE IS BIG MONEY IN WOOL

The Possibilities of Wiregrass Georgia as a Stock Raising State—No Shelter Required, and Food in Abundance.

## THERE IS BIG MONEY IN WOOL

Jesus, Ga., March 29.—Staff Correspondent to the Constitution.—Pink blossoms peach and pale flower of pear, contrasted with green carpet of field and azure sheet of sky, form a picture bright enough to please the eye, and the soul, and every man, but reporting the away with an that would have a future. It is the life. He detected. He put forth best stories and of his life. house went wild. in delight. Still and witty smile him. Mr. Grady that he looked is life as being to bring forth others. As a brilliant is a notable fact coming true.

in the composition of a world. the of the most interesting geniuses of its street fame.

They make living literally their wits. They are always ready with a witty reply, a lively question.

was in a candy the other day a genius of this kind.

He a candy peddler entered into of his packages of candy to offer candy it unblushingly, shouted to the

out of here," said out of here," I'm wondering, too much noise.

and with a gleam of eyes," he said, in a store.

genius who follows tents like picnics.

and so big that a best ones. Some won't enter and he don't see you in your pocket that you've to watch out for

an is big capital want to get you accuse if you for it. He don't stand around. The along pretty soon, bring you in for tax confederate veteran time to be confessing any time."

of this genius has no examples of veterans industry.

out to be added to writers whose works the public in book stores.

Beck, the

of that most

Capital

Beck's volume

which have ap-

peared in the various

the volume will

stores about the 1st

who know the vigor

it's style predict for

soon be thrust upon

is watching and

in which will permit

the strolls out in

the light headwear

of the ethereal

months. The straw

at has its compen-

sations. It is a fore-

runner of many of

the joys of spring

and summer as well

as an advance agent

of many discom-

forts. The picnics and the straw have come

in hand-in-

occur before the

as "in town."

a picnic would be

mashed cherry pie

with out the hat.

None of the man take the place of

the straw are sitter

the dare devil, ad-

ably don a straw hat

admired of all and

the Sheepfold.

epic, in the

merin' meadows

rain begin-

in' shap'd,

and thin,

brung in,

brung in,

sheep'ful

ful' bin,

oomerin' meadow,

rain begin-

ob de sheep'ful.

come in,

come in,

merin' meadows,

merin' rain-paf

le'c'in' bin,

ob de sheep'ful

er'in' in,

ob de sheep'ful

er'in' in,

rah McLean Green.

but the manner in which they were met was unavoidable.

Now, however, that unruly class has passed in and out, and people abroad are beginning to realize the fact that no lawlessness of rovers who are passing over the country like a locust sweep up an energetic town of 1,200 inhabitants, will be an important center. The city government is presided over by Mayor H. W. White, the Board of education is under the presidency of Hon. John W. Bennett, while the local news is that the property is the property of Hon. Ben Milliken, a citizen of rare energy and push. Under the impetus of such leaders, there is an awakening going on, which must, in time, mean much for the town and Wayne county.

As to the cotton crop:

The statement made by Mr. Bennett in regard to long cotton must attract general attention. It was at one time thought that long cotton could be grown only on the sea islands, but its cultivation has been almost out-of-the-way and northward, until now found capable of growing it. As it grows from 10 to 20 cents, it will be seen that there must either be a considerable profit in its cultivation, or it must be harder to raise. Upon this point Mr. Bennett says that the cotton is raised in the same way as in the interior, in the same manner, there is any more difficulty. In all other respects it is identical in the labor and cost required to the raising of sheep. I hope to see the prices largely increase.

Mr. Milliken was asked to give in brief

the advantages of sheep raising over other sections of the country.

"The first is the climate," said he, "which permits of open pasture all the year round. As I have said before, the occasion when shelter for sheep is needed are so rare, and the cost of providing a lifetime of shelter unnecessary, gives the source of expense is avoided.

The past winter has been a hard one for sheep and cattle, but you must recollect that it was the first winter of its kind in fifty years. Balancing the saving of forty-nine years against the loss of one, you will find that the cost of shelter is more than offset by the saving of the lifetime of shelter.

Mr. Milliken was asked to give in brief

the advantages of sheep raising over other sections of the country.

"The first advantage is that of markets,

which enable the sheep owner to turn all these advantages into money. Georgia wool grades high in its unwashed state, being almost equal to the washed wool of other sections. It is clean and free from foreign substances, which tend to creep in among the plants. The same is true of the meat, fat, and other products of the sheep.

These are the gifts of nature, which make shelter unnecessary, give them ranges of sufficient extent and feed them without cost.

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9,045,078 BALES.

That Was the Number of Bales in Sight Last Night,

AGAINST 8,352,275 SAME TIME IN 1892

The Statistical Position of Cotton Weak but Follows the Strength and Advancement in Silver.

New York, March 30.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 4,542,265 bales, of which 4,266,096 bales are American, 421,536 bales and 3,594,183 bales respectively. The total visible cotton this week, at all interior towns 76,068 bales. Receipts from the plantations 94,566 bales. Crop in sight 9,045,078 bales.

New York, March 30.—Speculation in the stock exchange today was active, and a considerable number characterized the trade. The main factor at work was the activity and advance in silver certificates, having risen to 67¢ at the board. Higher prices from London; the progress making in the reorganization of the Atchison and other properties; and the belief that the American and other markets would follow the trade also added to the bullish feeling.

Business was unusually large for a Saturday, 168,988 shares changing hands.

The improvement, which ranged from 1¢ to 2½ per cent, was well distributed. Jersey City, 16,000 shares; New York, 100,000 shares; 100% Tobacco 14 to 16; Baltimore and Ohio 1% to 5%; Canadian Pacific 1% to 2%; Lackawanna 1 to 16; Leaded Gas, preferred, 1 to 5%; Long Island Traction 15 to 17; New England 5 to 33½; Leathers, preferred, 1 to 100; Standard Oil Company, 1½ to 1¾; Union Pacific 15 to 11½.

London Traction was strengthened by the receiver's announcement that the Brooklyn City rental had been paid. General Electric was the only leading stock that showed weakness, and fell a point to 35¢ and 35½.

Early in the afternoon the announcement that the receivers intended applying for leave to issue \$1,000,000 certificates. It is proposed to pay off the car trusts and other pressing obligations. London recovered from its war scare of yesterday and sought a fairly large amount of Union Pacific, Atchison, Pacific, Louisville and Nashville. Speculation closed firm with prices near the highest figures of the day. Sugar was the most active stock, figuring for 51,800 shares.

The bond market was active and strong.

Treasury balances: Gold, \$86,125,000; Currency, \$86,631,000.

Money on call nominally at 2½ per cent; prime mercantile paper 4% to 5½ per cent.

Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at 4½% to 4½% for 90 days; 4½% for demand; posted rates 4½, 4¾, 4½%; commercial bills 4½ to 4¾%.

Bar silver 65¢.

Government bonds firm.

Railroad bonds active and strong.

State bonds dull.

Silver at the board was 67¢.

London silver was sold 29½d. Paris advances 2½ per cent; rented 102, francs, 96 centimes for the account.

The following are closing bids:

Am'ton Oil... 26½ Mobile &amp; Ohio... 70

do, pref... 71½ Nash, Chat. &amp; St. L... 70

do, 1st pref... 94½ do, pref... 9½

do, 2nd pref... 94½ do, pref... 9½

Am'ton'co... 105% N. J. Central... 97½

do, 1st pref... 105% do, pref... 97½

Am'ton'co... 65% N. Y. &amp; N. E. 97½

do, pref... 90½ do, pref... 9½

Norfolk &amp; Western... 13½

do, pref... 13½ do, pref... 12½

Ches. &amp; Ohio... 105% N. W. &amp; St. L... 105

do, pref... 105% do, pref... 105

Ches. &amp; Ohio... 105% N. W. &amp; St. L... 105

do, pref... 105% do, pref... 105

Baltimore &amp; Ohio... 105% N. W. &amp; St. L... 105

do, pref... 105% do, pref... 105



## ON THE WAY TO JAPAN

Barrett Writes an Interesting Account of His Overland Trip.

## TELLS OF AN INTERESTING EXPERIENCE

He Is Now Steaming on To the City of Yokohama.

## THE SITUATION IN THE ORIENT

How It Is Viewed on the Western Coast. The Different Characteristics of Both Nations.

San Francisco, March 26.—(Special Staff Correspondence)—Today at 3 o'clock I sailed for Japan on the steamship China, touching at Honolulu and spending one day in the principal city of the recently notorious Hawaiian Islands.

This letter is concluded on the deck of the China, and is mailed from a returning tug as we pass out of the Golden Gate into the Pacific.

To Yokohama, Japan, it is an eighteen-day journey via Honolulu. The China is scheduled to arrive at Yokohama on Easter Sunday.

Then—unless the Chinese peace envoys, now in Japan, shall have been successful in negotiating terms with Japan by which the Japanese war dogs shall have been called off in their march upon Peking, the Chinese capital—I shall immediately take a steamer for Tien-Tsin, from whence I shall go inland to the front with the Japanese army, and hope to witness the taking of Peking. That would end the war.

On my journey out here from New Orleans I traveled with an envoy of the Japanese government returning to his country. He predicts that Li Hung Chang and his accompanying peace envoys, now in Japan, will be unsuccessful in their mission of peace, basing his prediction upon the fact that the war party is in the ascendancy in Japan, and being enthused over the unbroken and uninterrupted line of victories of the Japanese army is determined to enter Peking before agreeing to or sanctioning any terms of peace.

What could be more natural than such desires on the part of an enthusiastic, an impulsive, and an enlightened people? Why should Japan agree to a declaration of peace with a nation outnumbering its own more than ten to one when it has only inflicted temporarily and not vital wounds in the body of the whole nation—wounds of the flesh from which the whole can recover in time—and unless surrounded and hemmed in by the possession of vital and advantageous points on the part of Japan, turn up on her and demolish her?

As my envoy friend informs me, China's peace commissioners would willingly accede the island of Formosa to Japan together with an indemnity of \$20,000,000, payable in gold, if Japan demands it; but China will not willingly concede any of her mainland now occupied by Japanese troops, and especially that portion along the coast of the gulf of Pei-chi-li, both the north and south sides of which the Japanese forces now occupy.

China will not relinquish her possession of this territory because it is believed that Russia will not submit to the Japs acquiring it. It is believed Russia has so notified China, and is now intervening to cause Japan to accept the terms of peace China, through her envoys, will offer.

But Japan, in her flush of victory, wants to corral the entire outfit and hobble the Chinese empire by tossing her rope of victory about the very castle of the emperor of the orient. Then her victory will be complete. She will be the monarch of the orient, the power of the east, and one of the ranking nations of the earth's far-flung civilization; rising almost in a night from obscurity to fame, from heathenism to the most advanced and powerful civilization.

With such a vision as this, and the possession of the territories about Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei and a firm foothold in Manchuria, Japan will occupy a commanding position from which the Chinese whole can be guarded and its movements closely watched.

But whatever be the outcome of the war—whether it ends three weeks hence or in the late spring after the Japs have entered Peking—the situation, the condition of affairs in the orient is of the greatest interest to the entire civilized world. The effect of the war upon both Japan and China; the weakness it has demonstrated of China, the strength of Japan; the ignorance and superstitions of the Chinese; the advancement and patriotism of the Japanese, are all of the most intense interest to the people of all classes and conditions. Naturally Americans are most interested in the Japs. They are more nearly of our kind. Many of their leading men have been educated at our institutions of learning. They are, to an extent, of us, and we are with them.

In going to Japan and China I go to write of conditions and things as I see them without prejudice or interest—simply to tell of the people, of their conditions, of their civilization, of their methods of life as compared with ours, of the war and its effect, and, indeed, of everything as I find it and see it, beginning with my first impressions and reserving the right to change opinions in time. If the length of my stay causes things to appear differently. In other words, I shall write as I go, endeavoring to tell it as I see it. With time and study appearances may change. With such changes shall endeavor, in my letters, to keep pace.

From Atlanta to Yokohama is nearly 9,000 miles. From Atlanta to San Francisco is a few miles less than 3,000 miles. Leaving Atlanta Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock one changes to New Orleans, to the Sunset limited over the Southern Pacific at 10 o'clock Thursday morning and arrives in San Francisco at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. It is 2,489 miles from New Orleans to San Francisco, and the actual time in hours is seventy-seven. It is about thirty-five miles an hour for the entire distance, including all stops. The solid train of Pullmans runs through. It is, indeed, a palace train, too. Nothing like it crosses the continent, nor is there any train east or west to rival it in luxury or comfort. To begin with, next to the engine is a composite car, the first apartment for baggage, then a very large smoking compartment with card tables, great lounges, large, comfortable wicker chairs, a library, a writing desk and a table strewed with all the latest magazines and illustrated weeklies. Then comes a barber shop and bathroom. Following this car are three sleepers, half of each being drawing rooms, the other half of regular sections. Trailing in the rear comes the dining car par excel-

lance of the world—not the ordinary table d'hôte dining car of commerce where one must scatter through a lengthy menu tasting of this and that and retiring from the table with a dyspeptic stomach and the consequent bad humor, but a dining car where meals are served a la carte and where one gets just that which his appetite craves served in the most tempting style and at a rate exceedingly modest for the service.

The entire train is a palace of comfort and luxury. On it one finds no kickers. There's nothing to kick about—even the chronic complainer can discover no cause for his usual condition and is of necessity another distinct and different one.

The trip throughout from Atlanta to San Francisco is one of interest to the student of nature and of our country. Over the Atlanta and West Point, through the richest agricultural section of Georgia, through the cotton plantations of Alabama, via Montgomery, and then capital of the Confederacy, through Mobile and into New Orleans, across the ferry to Algiers, viewing the shipping of all the water front of New Orleans, the old stern wheel cotton steam-boats of the river traffic tied to the wharves side by side with great ocean steamers, the skiffs, barges, flat boats, tugs and canal boats and sailing craft dotted the surface of the muddy waters of the great Mississippi—then into the ferry slip and aboard the palace train of the new world. A moment and you are off speeding fifty miles an hour through the sugar plantations of the lower Mississippi, extending to the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the fullest vision of the eye, dotted with gangs of negro field hands, men, women and picanninies—four-mile sulky plow teams trailing slowly through the furrows, great loaded wagons drawn by strings of sleek, fat mules; and on in the distance, through the cotton, oil, cotton, cotton, planted pure white, with its great columns and extended roof resting upon them; and to the side the small city of white cabins with its streets and shade trees wherein are quartered the negro laborers of the plantation.

There is a great property about these houses and plantations of the sugar lords which the repeat of the bounty has not yet marred, and, perhaps, will not. They will live, and grow, and thrive, resting upon their own foundation without tariff to nurture or bountiful to inflate.

Then into Texas past Houston, and through the semi-historical, but thriving and wicketed city of San Antonio. Then into the cactus and sage brush barren waste of Texas where but rattlesnakes and toads thrive. Even the birds of the air shun this. All day Friday you travel through this, the desert, with the sun high in the sky, the heat oppressive, the water a luxury which comes but with the arrival of trains, and then in a precious barrel tenderly set off at the station to be used exclusively by the dozen inhabitants of the adobe houses for internal irrigation. Baths are unknown. Like the fowls of the barnyard, the inhabitants of these themselves are the earth of the earth, and become earthy before their proper time.

At nightfall you run into El Paso, and can just see in the twilight across the Rio-Grande the city of Pasco del Norte in old Mexico. Then on across New Mexico in the night. Saturday, even, you travel through the desert of cactus, sand and sage brush with barren, lava-looking hills and mountains rising up to the north and running down to the railroad track. At noon you are in Yuma, the last town in Arizona, on the banks of the Colorado, well irrigated, but the hottest city in America. Around the station there is a cluster of shacks and engines, lazing Indians are crowded begging and offering for sale fancy bows and arrows and dolls of Indian make; squaws with their papooses and Indian maidens in their red shawls and semi-abbreviated skirts.

Then across the Colorado and into the great desert of southeastern California, a waste of white sand without life, even of the most hardy vegetable type. Not even a rock to break the level monotony—sand and only sand everywhere, extending to the mountain ranges far beyond, and the mountains themselves are but a great grip and presented me with a bony, sharp edge. I grade the train goes in this desert of sand until you are at Salton, 263 feet below the level of the sea, with the thermometer at 95, and the heat oppressive.

Once the Colorado river overflowed and filled a deep, a few feet deep, sand channel and was absorbed and the sand evaporated and the water was soon gone. There are islands and faint white specks far off appearing to be ships in the distance under full sail. It is a beauty, yet it is mere that trick of the sun—mirage, which deceives and travelers on death in the desert, and the same which, in other directions, the product of visionary imagination, has led men to destruction. There are mirages and mirages.

From Salton it is up grade. And as you cross the desert, and suddenly you run into the oasis—southern California, that verdant, poetical country of America with its groves of fruits and flowers, its palm trees and vineyards, its snow-capped mountains rising from the sea, the land of green grass and budding flowers. Coming down the desert there is sand and the sage brush is it a paradise to the vision. The air, with its aroma of fruits and flowers, fills the lungs and life takes on new aspects with the change of scenery. The air is so new and fresh and balmy that you jump from the train at the first stop, and lay on the sand and sunbathe. The snow-capped peaks take a long breath—another and another, drawing the scented air into your lungs in great gulps and it permeates the system and thrills the blood into life causing the veins and arteries to throb and pulsate with the joy of new life, exercise, and health. And instinctively reach out your fingers to toy with the waves and hug great chunks to your breast. It is a dream of paradise.

River side, to Los Angeles; then an all-night-and-half-of-the-next-day ride up through the fruit orchards, vineyards and grape vines, the orange groves of Oakdale. Across a six-mile fence, where you toss back to the sea gulls, following the Ferry boat, and watch them scramble down upon the water for it, and sometimes catch it in their mouths, so agile are they, and take them to San Francisco.

The road, the scenery, the beauty, the people and San Francisco are all interesting, but every transcontinental railroad advertisement and time table tells you of all that, and, indeed, it is an old story. To me the characters aboard this through transcontinental train were the most interesting of all things.

In the first place I was so unfortunate as to find in New Orleans that my telegram for a berth on the Sunset limited had met with no more good fortune than to obtain for me "a good six in the car Profeta." That was a good six in a little Profeta. In view of the fact, that on the way we had had two exceptions, however, a Mexican girl with flowing golden tresses and a lace covering, most prettily about her brow, and a pretty little New England girl in a dapper traveling jacket and jaunty yachting cap. Both boarded another car, and I struggled in the Profeta to find good fortune in having an understudy, so to

speak, in a clever bearded New Yorker en route to Arizona to dispose of a bad investment he had made in the form of a cattle ranch. He congratulated me one another upon our good fortune and became so chummy with me, that on the night, our half-supper, that it was eliminated from the smoking car where he met a practical ranch owner to whom he disposed of his investment during the night and parted company with me at Benson, Ariz., the next morning to take a last look at his feeding investment.

The purchaser came on through to San Francisco; and he proved himself to be the prince of the palace train. He boarded it at El Paso, and took the 3,000-mile look, the conductor and was greeted by the full train crew with dappled coats and a "How are you, colonel?" Of the passengers he knew none; but a day had not passed before he knew all. His cards bore the Waldorf, New York, as his eastern home, but to a cattle ranch owner on the line in Mexico, and he recalled having met me at the Press Club in Washington when he was at the capital chaperoned by Governor Campbell, of Ohio, struggling with Hoke Smith and the president over the appointment of a governor of Arizona. He had been sent to the president to overrule Hoke Smith's selection of the governor of Arizona territory. In the east as in the west he is a well known character, not only because of his wealth, but for his joviality and entertaining qualities.

For years, in his younger life, connected with the department of public works of Great Britain, he was in Egypt, in India and throughout all the east. Of that country and of China and Japan he told interesting stories. Over the condition of affairs between Japan and China and the effect of it, he chattered interestingly.

Our first chat I remarked that I was en route to Japan. To my left sat a bearded, middle-aged man from the German province of Westphalia, from Philadelphia, who remarked that he was likewise bound there and was booked for the China.

He had spent several months of last year there and had traveled all through Russia, having gone over during the famine to distribute the food and money contributed by generous American friends to the starving people of Russia.

"Did I hear you say you were bound for Japan?" said my friend and I are likewise booked for the orient?"

Then they entered into the party making known the fact that they were bound for a pleasure and instructive tour solely. And jolly good traveling companions they have proved.

Then to make myself known to a helpful young Englishman, a scientific young man, who has been experimenting and verifying opinions on the saccharine substance of Louisiana cane, employed by Spreckels to jaunt to Hawaii and write scientifically upon the sugar production of the Hawaiian Islands. He proved one of the most interesting and amusing persons in these expeditions, and his knowledge of these islands is now in a high degree.

Then to make myself known to a

## ANOTHER ENTERPRISE FOR ATLANTA

## Reorganization of the Old Abstract Company.

## Result of the Exposition Movement and Real Estate Activity.

Evidences are forthcoming every day that the progressive men who planned and organized the great exposition next fall will be far with them when they knew. The very conception of the plan seemed to give new impetus to the enterprise and more and more syndicates formed than were known to the history of Atlanta. The strong prices brought at the first public sale of real estate have given new hope to investors, and it is to be hoped times will soon be

here again.

There were recorded at the courthouse last week 100 conveyances, showing that the great interest in real estate again.

The most direct result of the hopeful feelings in financial circles is the reorganization of the Land Title, Warranty and Safe Deposit Company, which was consummated a few days ago. This concern, which depends for its life absolutely upon the title to real estate, its sole revenue being derived from abstracts of title to Fulton county property, will open offices in the Equitable building in April, and stockholders and directors are among the best business men in Atlanta, and they realize that there will be great demand for training in real estate in the next few months. The concern has ample financial backing its capital being \$100,000, and it will fill a much-needed place in the business of the county.

The direction of the company will be under Mr. William H. Black, who will be managing attorney. Mr. Black is a majority of the stock and the syndicate formed by him, composed of Mr. James S. Swann, Albert Thornton, Joseph T. Orme and others, will have full management of the company.

Mr. Black has been laboring some months to secure a majority of the stock, but only succeeded in afternoons. Mr. Black, however, when he immediately went north to get the most approved methods in the business, where he spent several weeks studying the market in various principal cities.

The Land Title, Warranty and Safe Deposit Company will at once begin the preparation of the block system, or "locality index," as it is called.

The story of this company forms an interesting chapter in the history of the country.

In the year 1879, and for six years preceding the time, James D. Collins was president of the court of record of Fulton county. When he left that position, he had prepared, at great expense, complete abstracts, giving the salient facts of every instrument recorded in the county, and the same were sold to the public at a high price.

"Did I hear you say you were bound for Japan?" said my friend and I are likewise booked for the orient?"

Then they entered into the party making known the fact that they were bound for a pleasure and instructive tour solely. And jolly good traveling companions they have proved.

Then to make myself known to a

## J. REGENSTEIN'S

40 WHITEHALL ST.

## MILLINERY OPENING

## A BEAUTIFUL

Assembly of the Choicest Productions of the Milliner's Art.

Hundreds of

## DUTCH BONNETS, BONAPARTE EFFECTS, PARIS PATTERN HATS:

Thousands of

## THE EXCLUSIVE CREATIONS

Of Our Own Work Rooms.

THERE IS NO FINER MILLINERY IN THE LAND. . . .

Opening Days:

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, APRIL 1, APRIL 2, APRIL 3.

J. REGENSTEIN, No. 40 Whitehall Street.

*Kahn Bros*

## MERCHANT TAILORS, NO. 8 WHITEHALL ST.

Are showing the very latest and most fashionable fabrics for Spring and Summer wear. Our



Assortment is particularly attractive. We show at this price Worsts, plain and fancy; Black and Blue Cheviots, in rough or smooth finish; Milled Thibets, Vicunas, Homespuns and Fancy Cheviots, in numerous designs and shades. Our prices cannot be duplicated in this or any other city in the country. We guarantee perfect fit and first-class workmanship and trimmings. We keep in repair for an entire year all goods purchased of us. We invite inspection and a comparison of prices. Do not buy an ill-fitting, unshapely, uncomfortable ready-made garment when for a trifling more you can have a suit made to order that is fashionable, perfect fitting and comfortable. Place your order for you Easter Suit the coming week, and with us.

## RANGE HEADQUARTERS, \$5 PER MONTH

We are glad to be able to announce that during the month of April we will sell our wonderful "Imperial" Steel Plate French Ranges on the following liberal terms:

We will take your old stove at a fair valuation and allow you to pay the balance at the rate of \$5 per month. During February we sold \$10,000 worth of the "Imperial" Range, and we hope, with your assistance, to do as well in April. The "Imperial" is the only genuine FRENCH Range ever offered in Atlanta. Come and see it.

In order to supply the demand for a cheap Range we have also laid in a stock of good cheap Ranges, which we can offer as low as \$22.50. Come at once. If you can't come, send for circulars. Don't miss this chance.

## Wood &amp; Beaumont

## STOVE AND FURNITURE CO.

88-90 WHITEHALL, 70-72 BROAD STS.

NOTE—We will give, free of charge, with every Range sold in April one of Wood's Improved Coil Water Heaters, the most powerful water heater ever invented.

Our for sa day back for a will you Goods.

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70-72 BROAD ST.  
will give, free of  
every Range sold in  
Wood's Improved  
Heaters, the most  
heater ever in-

# A GREAT STOCK IN A GREAT STORE!

Now that the spring season is on, we feel satisfied that, with our Complete Stock, and with the satisfaction our house has given in the past, that we will do an immense business this season. We have devoted no little time to the selection of our stock, and we feel no hesitancy in saying that we can suit you both in Style and Price. It is not our aim, nor has it ever been, to sell cheap clothing. If there is one thing we try to avoid, and do avoid, it is "shoddy" goods. We are proud to say we have never had this class of Clothing in our house. But what we do claim is simply this: That we are in a position to give you good goods for a very little money. We solicit an early inspection of our stock, and feel satisfied that a purchase will follow.



## OUR CLOTHING STOCK

This Season above all others. Our \$5 line of New Suits are beauties. All wool Black suits at \$5, worth the world over \$10 & \$12.

A new lot of Black Clay Worsted just received, better than ever; better cloth, better lining and better style, but the same old price, \$7.50. Look at them and judge the worth yourself.

We feel satisfied in saying that never before has such a large line of suits been shown at such a small price as \$9.75. We have



given special attention to this grade of goods because we find it is the popular price. But the suits we give you for \$9.75 are worth \$15 and \$18.

## MEN'S ODD PANTS.

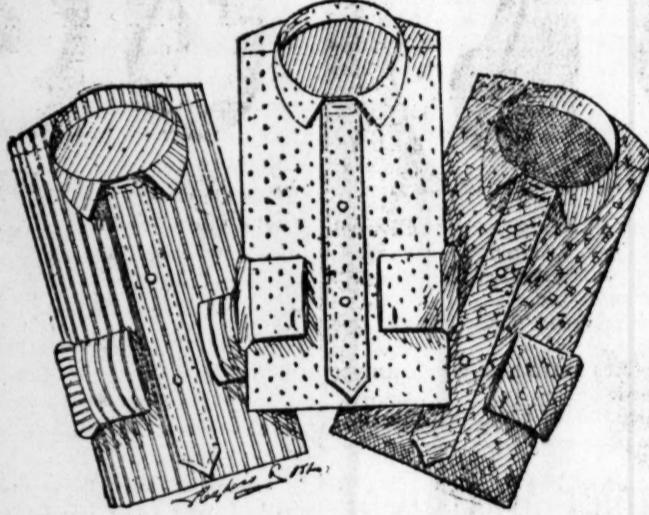
Stock complete and ready for your inspection:



Pants for - \$0.59  
Pants for - 1.00  
Pants for - 1.25  
Pants for - 1.98

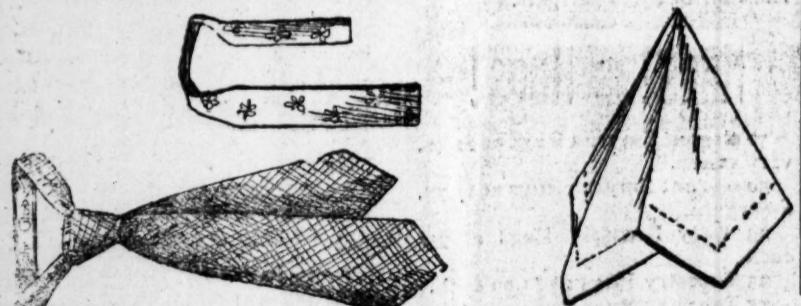


## MEN'S FURNISHINGS.



Read the following list of prices. They speak louder than all the words we can use:

Negligee Shirts at.....	48c
Monarch Shirts, Negligee.....	98c
Working Shirts.....	25c
Unlaundered White Shirts.....	38c
Laundered White Shirts.....	48c
Colored Bosom Shirts.....	48c
Silk Handkerchiefs.....	25c
Neckwear, the best.....	25c
Cotton Handkerchiefs.....	5c
Suspenders.....	15c



## SHOES FOR 100,000 PEOPLE.

You would believe us were you to see our stock. Men's Spring Goods are in and they are beauties. Our prices make them sell as well as the style.

Men's tan Russia Calf Shoes, all the newest shapes, hand sewed. Actual value \$4.00. Our price \$2.98. Men's French Calf, Lace or Congress, hand sewed, all styles of toes. Actual value \$4.00. Our price \$2.98. Men's Calf Blucher, hand welt, Globe Calf toe, a sample lot. Actual value \$3.50. Our price \$2.50. Men's pump or extension soles, all the latest shapes. Actual value \$2.50. Our price \$1.98. Men's pump or extension, cap or plain toe, all shapes of toes, to fit all shapes of feet. Actual value \$2.00. Our price \$1.48.

Men's solid buff Shoe, three styles of toes, Lace or Congress. Actual value \$1.50. Our price \$1.25. Men's guaranteed "all solid leather" working Shoe, Lace or Congress. Actual value \$1.25. Our price 98c. Men's genuine Dongola Oxford or Prince Albert. Actual value \$2.50. Our price \$1.98. Men's hand sewed Dongola, with or without patent leather quarters. Actual value \$2.00. Our price \$1.48. Men's patent leather Oxford, hand turned. Actual value \$2.00. Our price \$1.48. Men's patent leather Oxford, hand turned. Actual value \$1.50. Our price \$1.25.



Ladies' vici kid Button Boot, cloth or kid top, opera toe. Actual value \$4.00. Our price \$2.98. Ladies' vici kid Button Boot, cloth or kid top, opera toe. Actual value \$2.50. Our price \$1.98. Ladies' Dongola kid Button Boot, fancy web back stay, fancy top facing, all the latest shapes. Actual value \$2.00. Our price \$1.48. Ladies' Dongola kid Button Boot, FLINT STONE leather bottom, silk worked button holes. Actual value \$1.50. Our price \$1.25. Ladies' Dongola kid Button Boot, solid leather inner and outer sole. Actual value \$1.25. Our price 98c. Ladies' tan 3-button Oxford, hand turned. Actual value \$3.50. Our price \$2.48. Ladies' black 3-button Oxford, hand turned. Actual value \$3.50. Our price \$2.48. Ladies' tan or black Oxford, lace, Prince Albert or button. Actual value \$2.50. Our price \$1.98. Ladies' 3-button Prince Albert, or lace Oxford. Actual value \$2.00. Our price \$1.48. Ladies' cloth or kid top, Oxford, corrugated vamp. Actual value \$1.50. Our price \$1.25. Ladies' square or opera toe, Oxford, patent leather tips. Actual value \$1.25. Our price 98c. Ladies' opera toe Oxford, patent leather tips, a sample lot. Actual value \$1.25. Our price 98c.

## HATS



It is a well known fact that we are the only HATTERS IN THE SOUTH, and why? Because we sell the RIGHT KIND AT THE RIGHT PRICE.



We are still selling a FUR DERBY or ALPINE at 98c, worth \$2.00. A FUR CRUSHER at 48c. CAPS at all Prices.

Dunlap's Latest Block Just Received.

## MAIL ORDERS.

Our Spring Samples are ready. Send for same. Your order will be filled the day it is received, and your money back if you are not satisfied. Write for any article in our store and you will get just as good a selection as if you were here yourself to pick it out. Goods sent to any address.



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Our Spring Samples are ready. Send for same. Your order will be filled the day it is received, and your money back if you are not satisfied. Write for any article in our store and you will get just as good a selection as if you were here yourself to pick it out. Goods sent to any address.

